

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Thursday, April 27, 1989

The House met at 11 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. MOAKLEY].

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC.

I hereby designate the Honorable Joe MOAKLEY to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

JIM WRIGHT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Our prayers this day, O God, are with those who experience any sorrow or grief or pain and know not the peace of heart, and mind that each of us desires. We place before You, gracious God, our earnest petitions that Your spirit would ease any pain that is caused by thoughtlessness, by any bitterness or envy. Lift us, we pray, to Your presence so we may see a world where respect and dignity reign and so fulfill Your word of peace. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Pledge of Allegiance will be led by our colleague, the gentlewoman from Colorado [Mrs. SCHROEDER].

Mrs. SCHROEDER led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, DC,
April 19, 1989.

HON. JIM WRIGHT,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in clause 5 of rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received at 9:07 a.m. on Tuesday, April 18, 1989 the following message from the Secretary of the Senate. That the Senate passed without amendment, H. Con. Res. 96.

With great respect, I am
Sincerely yours,

DONALD K. ANDERSON,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

TRIBUTE TO LUCILLE BALL

(Mr. MOAKLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, our great Nation is blessed with many national treasures, Lucille Ball was one such treasure.

Her abundant talent, grace, humor, and inner beauty, kept our Nation and the world entertained for more than half a century.

Mr. Speaker, Lucy defied the generation gap. Grade school children and their grandparents, both share the common experience of rejoicing in her comedic brilliance.

Mr. Speaker, we all learned to laugh, to cry, to care and to celebrate life's experiences through the antics of Lucy and her comic cohorts—Ricky, Fred and Ethel.

But most of all, Lucy taught us a lesson, that should be heeded in this Chamber. That when all is said and done we should never, ever, take ourselves too seriously. There is power and beauty in the gift of laughter.

Mr. Speaker, the entire world loves Lucy and mourns her loss.

And, Mr. Speaker, let the RECORD show: "I Love Lucy."

TRIBUTE TO ALAN KRANOWITZ

(Mr. COMBEST asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, it is with tremendous respect and unwavering gratitude that I rise today to pay tribute to a great American and a true friend, Alan Kranowitz.

Alan and I go back many years to the days when he served ably as chief of staff to the Honorable Tom Loeffler, a former Member of the House of Representatives. Throughout his career in the House and in the White House, Alan served this country with

great distinction through his quiet, effective manner.

As Alan and his family—Carol, David, and Jeremy—prepare to enter a new phase, I wish them congratulations and the very best of everything.

But his departure is also bittersweet. It is with sadness and a great deal of reluctance that we say goodbye.

I will miss not having my good friend here on the Hill every day providing us with his learned counsel and advice. In fact, what I will miss most is having the opportunity of stopping and saying, "Hi, Alan."

Alan Kranowitz exemplifies and defines those words we in public service hope will be used to describe our work at some point in our career. The words "integrity, honesty, intelligence, compassion" all come to mind when I think of Alan. To me, he is a good friend, in fact, one of my closest.

I value his friendship and I will always remember the years that I've had the opportunity to see him work, to ask his advice, to seek his clear judgment. Those are things that, upon departure, leave a void that cannot be totally filled.

Alan is one of those individuals who can be counted on in times of difficulty, and yet, you don't have to call out to him; he seems to know when you are in need and he lets you know he is there.

Alan, I wish you the best, which is what you have earned and what you deserve. Your capability and dedication are characteristics which will direct and guide you in your new endeavor. So, to you my dear friend, let me say, thank you, job well done, and good luck always.

EXXON OILSPILL

(Mr. SCHEUER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, we will know the full extent of the *Exxon Valdez* nightmare only when the full range of damages and costs have been carefully estimated. Therefore, I have requested the Departments of Energy, Interior, Commerce, and the Environmental Protection Agency to prepare jointly a preliminary estimate of damages and costs to be delivered to the Congress in 60 days. Then we may be able to estimate whether the trust fund that we have called upon Exxon to establish should be greater or less than \$1 billion.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Exxon must assure all Americans that it will make sufficient funds available to remediate the damage it has caused to beaches, wildlife, the Alaskan fishing industry, and the economy of the State of Alaska.

Once we have received this report we may then be able to know whether Exxon should put up more or less than that \$1 billion. We hope to have hearings on this matter in the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology on the matter of damages and costs, the costs of remediation, in July.

INTRODUCTION OF NATIONAL WATER RECREATION SAFETY MONTH

(Mr. RHODES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, not so many years ago a young man from Mesa, AZ, K.C. Johnson, died in a boating accident on one of Arizona's lakes. It was a senseless, needless tragedy, one which brought deep grief to his family and to his friends.

As a result of that accident, his family has established the K.C. Johnson Memorial Foundation for the purpose of providing assistance to families whose loved ones have died in drowning accidents, but also to provide education to the public at large as to the dangers that are inherent in the use of our Nation's waterways.

Let me just recite for the benefit of my colleagues a few facts about water safety and the record on the water. Drowning, for example, is the second leading cause of accidental death in the United States for persons between the ages of 15 and 44. Alcohol and drugs are involved in a shockingly high amount of these accidents, two out of three to be precise.

Boating is one of the most popular forms of recreation in this country, and yet it takes a tremendous toll, over 60,000 nonfatal boating accidents each year, and 1,200 deaths in an average year.

Most drownings take place incredibly within 10 to 30 feet of a point of safety, and one out of every eight serious spinal injuries is the result of an accident on one of our waterways.

□ 1110

Mr. Speaker, the K.C. Johnson Foundation has requested me, and I am proud to have done so, to introduce the National Water Recreation Safety Month legislation, and I invite my colleagues to join me in sponsoring this legislation which was intended to assist in carrying out the work of the foundation, that is to educate the public on safe ways to use our waterways and on the dangers inherent in so doing.

ADMINISTRATION REFUSES TO SPEND \$100 MILLION OF \$5 BILLION BALANCE TO DEFEAT TERRORISM ON THE AIRWAYS

(Mr. DeFAZIO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DeFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I just came from the Subcommittee on Aviation and I am angry and I am disgusted. A bill, an essential bill to combat terrorism on the airways was derailed. It was derailed by the Republican minority. It was derailed because of the threat of a Presidential veto.

Mr. Speaker, there is more than \$5 billion in the aviation trust fund, money the American traveling public has paid year after year. The administration is refusing to spend \$100 million of that \$5 billion balance to defeat terrorism on the airways. That is absolutely absurd.

They want to tax the public again. They want the public to pay twice. They will not spend the trust fund money.

Just yesterday we were treated to the spectacle of the majority leader being criticized for attempting to save money which we do not have to reduce the spending of the Federal Government. Today we have some of those same people from the other side who criticized the majority leader involved in saying, "No, we can't spend money we do have," money that is in the aviation trust fund, taxes that have been paid, money that is sitting idle, to keep more innocent people from being killed.

The American people should rise up in outrage and demand the bill go forward, the money be spent. And if the President wants to veto the bill, the next plane that goes down will be on his head.

THE EXCELLENCE IN GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT ACT

(Mrs. SCHROEDER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Excellence in Government Management Act. This bill implements many of the recommendations made by the National Commission on the Public Service, headed by Paul Volker.

The National Commission on the Public Service is a private, nonprofit organization assembled to prepare recommendations to the President and Congress on what has been called the quiet crisis in Government. In a nutshell, what the commission found was that "too many of the best of the Nation's senior executives are ready to leave Government, and not enough of

its most talented young people are willing to join."

The facts are bleak. A survey of 40 college placement officers found that only 7.5 percent of graduating students showed an interest in a career in Government. Yet, Government jobs constitute 20 percent of the labor force and employ more people than any employer in the country. This leaves slim pickings for Government recruiters.

We are losing some of the most experienced and qualified Government employees. Between 1983 and 1987, 20 percent of the top scientists at the National Institute of Health left for careers in the private sector. I have been told by top NASA scientists that working for NASA is "welfare for scientists."

We are no longer able to attract the best and the brightest. A career manager wrote to the commission, "Under no circumstances will I allow my college-educated children to consider a civil service career." Working for your Uncle Sam as a Government employee is about as popular as working for Exxon as a tanker pilot.

The report found that the management infrastructure of the Federal Government is deteriorating. Increasing layers of political appointees on top of the career system is a major cause of the problem. Career civil servants cannot aspire to the most responsible and important positions in Government because those positions are increasingly filled by political appointees who are not qualified by training, temperament, experience, or knowledge for the positions they occupy. The total number of political Senior Executive Service [SES] appointees increased from 582 in 1980 to 658 in 1986, over 13 percent. During the same period the number of career SES personnel decreased 5.3 percent.

Not only are there more political appointees, but the average tenure among appointees is decreasing. From 1979 to 1986, SES political appointees remained in office an average of 20 months with 40 percent remaining less than 1 year. How can you expect them to be effective when half of their time is spent learning the job.

We must act now to deal with the crisis in the public service. A sound, respected public service increases the productivity of the Government and its ability to solve the problems of society.

The Excellence in Government Management Act deals directly with the quiet crisis. It attempts to rebuild the public's trust in Government service by increasing the ability of the Government to recruit, retain, and effectively deploy the best employees.

The bill creates a Government Service Fellowship Program based on the ROTC model. College and graduate

students would have tuition and books paid for and receive a monthly stipend in exchange for a commitment to Government service. Scholarships would go to college students based on academic merit.

In order to reduce the brain drain caused by the increasing loss of career employees and to restrict the growth of political appointees, the bill limits the number of noncareer senior executives and caps the number of schedule C appointees.

The bill also establishes qualification review boards to certify the managerial competence of appointees to SES positions; eliminates, to the extent practicable, improper political pressures on career civil servants; and establishes advisory panels to advise the Office of Personnel Management on the management of the civil service.

The quiet crisis is beginning to make quite a ruckus. Public servants play a necessary and honorable role in our country. The Excellence in Government Management Act will help restore a more positive image of public service and promote excellence in Government. I hope you will join me in supporting a better, more efficient, more competent Government.

I ask that a copy of the section-by-section summary of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY OF THE EXCELLENCE IN GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT ACT

Section 1 contains the short Title—the Excellence in Government Management Act—and the table of contents.

Section 2 states that the purpose of the act is to increase the productivity and effectiveness of government.

Section 3 requires that a Senior Executive Service (SES) position be filled only by a career appointee if it is necessary to insure impartiality or if principal responsibility of the position is personnel management.

Section 4 clarifies that, effective October 1, 1990, the 10% limit on noncareer senior executives government-wide and the 25% limitation on individual agencies applies to the average number of filled positions during the preceding fiscal year, not to the number of established positions.

Section 5 caps at 1,000 the number of Schedule C appointees graded at GS-13 or above, effective October 1, 1990.

Section 6 requires the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) to report to Congress within 30 days after the appointment to a career position of an individual who was, within the preceding six months, a political appointee. The individual's name will not be reported.

Section 7 establishes one career and one noncareer Qualification Review Board (QRB) to certify the managerial competence of appointees to SES positions. Members of the QRBs serve two year terms.

Section 8 establishes a geographic relocation benefit of no less than 10% nor more than 20% of pay for senior executives who are reassigned outside their commuting area. Also, section 8 authorizes an agency to enter into an agreement under which an SES career appointee who is eligible to retire accepts a geographic reassignment in

exchange for the government paying for that executive's last move home.

Section 9 provides that details (of up to 60 days) during the 120-day "get acquainted period" do not count toward the four-month period during which a career appointee may not be reassigned or removed.

Section 10 requires OPM to encourage greater use of the sabbatical authority.

Section 11 requires OPM to report annually on SES sabbatical usage to Congress.

Section 12 creates a Government Service Fellowship Program, based on the ROTC model. Agencies may offer scholarships to college and graduate students on the basis of academic merit (not financial need). Agencies may give modest preference to applicants from underrepresented groups (racial, ethnic minorities or women). Fellowship recipients will receive a stipend at grade level GS-2, and will work summers at the sponsoring agency. Upon graduation, the fellowship recipient will receive a regular appointment and must work for the agency one year for each year of the fellowship. The agency can terminate the fellowship at any time, and if so, there is no payback requirement of either money or service. If the student terminates the fellowship, the agency is authorized to collect amounts paid for tuition and fees. The General Accounting Office will conduct an annual audit of the program. Further, each agency shall report annually on its use of the program.

Section 13 requires OPM to establish minimum periods of required management training over a fixed period of years for supervisors, managers, and executives. It also establishes a required training program for political appointees at grade levels GS-13 and above in the operations of government and ethics.

Section 14 provides that the dollar value of Presidential rank awards for outstanding career senior executives is adjusted each time there is a pay adjustment for the civil service.

Section 15 requires the Director of OPM to appoint two advisory panels: one made up of career SES members to advise on the running of the SES and one made up of career civil servants representing organizations of civil servants to advise on the running of the civil service.

Section 16 states that any authority to make payments under the act shall be effective only to the extent or in such amounts as provided in appropriations acts.

OVERSEAS BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT ACT

(Mr. DONNELLY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. Speaker, today on behalf of myself and the gentlelady from Colorado [Mrs. SCHROEDER], I am introducing the Overseas Base Closure and Realignment Act, legislation which creates a commission to examine U.S. military facilities located overseas, and to make recommendations on which of these facilities should be consolidated or closed.

When the House adopted the Defense Savings Act last July the legislation included provisions requiring the Commission on Base Closings and

Realignments to review both domestic and overseas military facilities. During floor consideration of the act the House soundly rejected an amendment to exempt overseas installations from review by the Commission. Unfortunately, this provision was later dropped by House and Senate conferees in favor of language requiring the Secretary of Defense to review overseas bases for any savings which could be achieved through closure or realignment of these facilities.

When Deputy Secretary of Defense Taft released this classified report last October he stated that "the present overseas base structure is required to support U.S. forces abroad and current operational plans." According to the Department of Defense not one of the 374 U.S. military installations located overseas is suitable for closure or consolidation. While DOD officials may believe that they can justify the existence of all their overseas bases, I believe that we in Congress should be taking a very close look at this matter.

There are no bases in my district which are targeted for closure under the Defense Savings Act. Even so, my constituents continue to ask me why American bases are being closed and American jobs are being lost while the Government refuses to even look at our overseas installations. I am sure that my colleagues with bases in their districts which will be closed are hearing the same questions, only louder.

Our current budget deficit and growing national debt make it imperative that we reexamine all of our commitments, including our overseas bases. We no longer have the luxury of allowing our allies to reduce their deficits and stimulate their own economic growth at our expense. We should encourage our allies to assume a greater share of the burden of our mutual security, and to dedicate a greater percentage of their budgets toward this end.

Many of our foreign commitments seem to have taken on a life of their own, and we should not continue any of our commitments merely to maintain the status quo. We must be willing to review our obligations and determine their political and strategic importance. It is time for us to reexamine our role in the international arena, and to ask our friends and allies to join us more fully in our efforts to promote peace and democracy around the globe.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation will help us save taxpayers dollars by eliminating waste in the defense budget, and by reducing our overseas commitments. I urge my colleagues to join me in this effort to reduce unnecessary Federal spending.

OMB SHOULD PARTICIPATE IN CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS

(Mr. SMITH of New Jersey asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, earlier this morning, the Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee on Education, Training, and Employment held a hearing to review a recent GAO report on the hiring of disabled veterans in five Federal agencies. As the vice chairman of the subcommittee, I was disappointed to learn that the five Federal agencies studied by GAO: Department of Labor, Department of Health and Human Services, NASA, OMB, and Office of Personnel Management, do not implement effective disabled veteran employment programs or hire disabled veterans in a manner intended by current law.

During the hearing, we were able to take some positive steps by further exploring the shortcomings identified by GAO and encouraging positive changes in the agencies' programs and disabled veterans hiring practices.

Much to my disappointment, however, OMB—the agency found to have the lowest disabled veteran hire rate and consistently substandard program performance levels—was unable to send a representative to testify at the hearing. Apparently, OMB policy prohibits anyone other than the Director or Deputy Director from testifying at a congressional hearing. Since the Director was unable to attend the hearing and the Deputy Director has not yet been confirmed for the position, OMB refused to send a representative to this hearing and to one previously scheduled.

Mr. Speaker, I understand that several congressional committees have had difficulty scheduling hearings to include OMB. If OMB were to change its policy to allow professional staff to testify at hearings, this problem would subside. I think it is in their own best interest for OMB to participate in hearings, share information, and—like other Federal agencies—carry on a beneficial exchange of ideas and dialog with the Congress.

OMB MUST BE ACCOUNTABLE

(Mr. PENNY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, the Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee on Education, Training, and Employment met this morning to review the policies of five Federal agencies regarding the employment of disabled veterans.

The General Accounting Office conducted an investigation of these agencies to determine if they are, as required by law, promoting the maximum of employment and job advance-

ment opportunities for individuals disabled as a result of military service. This study, which was the basis for today's hearing, demonstrated that these agencies are not fulfilling their responsibilities.

Of the five agencies, however, the one with the poorest record, indeed a shameful record, is the Office of Management and Budget. For example, the data for 1987 shows that only one OMB employee out of 571 was a disabled veteran. In addition, the only agency reviewed by GAO not to attend today's hearing was, you guessed it, OMB.

I don't blame Mr. Darman for not wanting to testify with such a woeful record. I have, however, contacted the Director and told him that the subcommittee still expects to hear from an OMB representative regarding its employment policies. This Nation has a special obligation to those who serve in our Armed Forces, and the Federal Government must set the example in meeting that obligation. OMB is not exempt from this responsibility.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CONSUMER TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES ACT OF 1989

(Mr. SWIFT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SWIFT. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today with Congressman TOM TAUKE the Consumer Telecommunications Services Act of 1989 to allow the Bell operating companies to compete in the provision of information services and in the manufacturing of telecommunications equipment. Congressman TAUKE and I have joined with others in urging the Congress to regain control of this Nation's telecommunications policy.

If we were to design a regulatory system for communications, it is very unlikely that we would end up with the system we have now. Having a district judge making telecommunications policy based strictly on the narrow focus of antitrust law is inherently unfair to the democratic process. It is also an irrational way to set long-term policy goals for our Nation's telecommunications infrastructure. We need to encourage the development of universal information services for the American consumer; and we need to unleash more competition in telecommunications services and manufacturing to improve our international competitiveness.

Right now—by court order—the Bell operating companies—seven of the largest information services companies in the world—cannot design or con-

struct the hardware needed for an information services system. Keeping these world-class telecommunications companies out of the competition for information services and manufacturing is extremely counterproductive as a national policy; we need more companies competing in national and international marketplaces, not fewer.

Another goal of this legislation is to make information services in this country as universal and readily available to the public as the Postal Service and basic telephone service are today. It is important that we encourage the provision of information services, including electronic publishing, by the Bell operating companies and other local exchange carriers in order to stimulate the competitive development and use of developing information technologies by the American people.

We also need to ensure that the local telephone subscriber ratebase will continue to serve the public on into the future. If more and more information services bypass the local loop—in part because of the inability of the phone companies to legally serve those markets—then an increasing share of the costs of the local loop will have to be absorbed by local phone subscribers. The more information services we can encourage to be sent through local phone lines, and thus share the costs of the line, then the lower we will make the costs of basic phone service for consumers.

These are all important policy issues that need to be addressed in this country. But until Congress regains control of telecommunications policy from the Federal courts these issues of international competitiveness, universal information services, and the cost of phone service to the consumer cannot be addressed. The courts have done their job in applying the antitrust laws to the breakup of AT&T. We need to move on. You can't make sound national telecommunications policy from the narrow perspective of anti-trust law. Only Congress has the right to set public policy, and now is the time for Congress to reassert its role.

This legislation is the result of many months of negotiations; it is a direct descendant of other phone bills that Congressman TAUKE and I have introduced in the past, and it also reflects the goals of House Concurrent Resolution 399 from last Congress which was supported by 206 Members.

In developing this legislation we have worked hard to ensure that strict statutory safeguards are in place before the Bell operating companies, are allowed to engage in providing new information services or to manufacture telecommunications equipment. For consumers, the most important safeguard will be to ensure that the phone companies cannot pass any of the costs of the new lines of business

onto the ratebase. For other information providers, it will be the requirement that a phone company must provide them with a service that is comparable in quality, rates, and opportunity for interconnection that the phone company offers itself. And other manufacturers of telecommunications equipment must be allowed opportunities for selling products to the phone companies that are comparable to those they provide to themselves. As well, nothing in this bill is intended to alter, limit or supercede MFJ restrictions on the provision of interexchange telecommunications or the ownership and provision of international telephone facilities and services.

The goal of this legislation is to bring telecommunications policy back under 1934 Communications Act. As a nation, we are weakened by not having the resources of the Bell operating companies, working on our side in international competition in telecommunications products and services. As citizens, we will benefit from an outpouring of new information services. And as consumers we will gain from having information providers help pay for the costs of phone service.

I recommend this legislation to my colleagues and welcome opportunities to discuss and debate the future of American telecommunications policy.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN D. DINGELL, CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE AND HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY, CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND FINANCE

We are pleased to note that our colleague, Al Swift, today introduced the "Consumer Telecommunications Services Act of 1989." This is an important piece of legislation that deserves the close attention of every member of this body.

We share the goal of the legislation which is to return to Congress—and therefore the American people—the ability to set telecommunications policy. Currently, because of the Consent Decree that broke up AT&T, much of our telecommunications policy is developed in the chambers of an unelected U.S. District Court Judge. If the U.S. is to compete successfully in international markets, it is essential that Congress and the Administration develop a coherent and coordinated telecommunications policy.

We would like to commend Congressman Swift for his efforts. The bill he has introduced today frames well many of the key issues in this complicated area, and has thereby advanced this debate.

On May 4, the Subcommittee will begin a process to examine legislative alternatives to ensure that telecommunications policy is made by the people through their representatives in Congress. Our public policy goal is to guarantee that the fruits of the Information Age are available to all Americans while promoting a diverse U.S. telecommunications industry that is internationally competitive.

□ 1120

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION AND ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. (Mr. MOAKLEY) laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, April 27, 1989.

Hon. JIM WRIGHT,
Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: In accordance with the rules of the Democratic Caucus, I hereby submit my resignation as a temporarily assigned Member of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

With best wishes,
Sincerely,

CARL C. PERKINS,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Democratic Caucus, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 142) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 142

Resolved, That the following named Members be, and hereby are, elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

Committee on Agriculture: Jill Long, Indiana, to rank before Mr. Dyson of Maryland.
Committee on Public Works and Transportation: Glen Browder, Alabama.

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology: Glen Browder, Alabama.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Jill Long, Indiana.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. MICHEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire of the distinguished majority leader about the program.

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHEL. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, distinguished Republican leader, I have the opportunity to advise the House that we will complete our legislative schedule for the week today. There are no bills scheduled for today and the House will not be in session tomorrow.

On Monday, May 1, the House will meet at noon. We have no legislative business scheduled.

On Tuesday, May 2, the House will meet at noon, consider the Private Calendar and two bills under suspension of the rules, H.R. 481, to designate the Walter Edgar Grady U.S. Post Office Building in Staten Island, NY; and H.R. 1149, to allow Members of Congress to use franking privileges to disseminate copies of the U.S. Constitution; also H.R. 1486, Maritime Administration authorization, fiscal 1990, open rule, 1 hour of debate.

On Wednesday, May 3, and Thursday, May 4, 2 p.m. on Wednesday, and 11 a.m. Thursday, to consider unnumbered House concurrent resolutions. The first concurrent resolution, the budget for fiscal 1990, subject to a rule. Also, House Resolution 87 to impeach Judge Walter L. Nixon of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi; and H.R. 7, Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act amendments, subject to rule.

On Friday, May 5, the House will not be in session.

Conference reports, of course, can be brought up at any time, and further program may be announced later.

I would like at this time to announce in consultation with the Republican leader, we are sending on this side to all of our Members, and the Republican leader [Mr. MICHEL] will be sending to the Republican Members, a proposed schedule for the month of May which will indicate to Members that we will not have any votes on Monday or Friday during the month of May, but we will be scheduling legislative business and votes on every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of May, except for the 30th of May, a Tuesday, which will fall into the traditional Memorial Day recess. That recess will occur from the close of business on Thursday, the 25th of May, until Wednesday, the 31st of May, and will encompass Friday the 26th, Monday the 29th, and Tuesday the 30th. We will, again I repeat, resume business on the 31st of May. This schedule will be provided to all Members and will be part of an ongoing effort by the joint leadership on other sides of the aisle to advise Members of the schedule in advance of the month for which business is being scheduled.

I hope this will assist Members in their scheduling efforts.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman, and I would concur with the schedule that he has arranged for the month of May. That ought to facilitate Members being able to make appropriate travel plans for the weekend, and then bearing in mind when we get into the month of June which is a heavy Committee on Appropriations month, we will obviously have to take a little bit different look at the schedule for that month, but take it 1 month at a time.

I appreciate the majority leader taking the initiative here and outlining the program well in advance so Members can make their plans accordingly.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, MAY 1, 1989

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at noon on Monday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS TO ATTEND THE CEREMONIES COMMEMORATING THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONSTITUTION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of House Concurrent Resolution 96, 101st Congress, the Chair, without objection, announces the Speaker's appointment of the following Members on the part of the House to attend the ceremonies commemorating the 200th anniversary of the implementation of the Constitution as the form of Government of the United States, the convening of the First Congress, the Inauguration of George Washington as the first President of the United States, and the proposal of the Bill of Rights as the first 10 amendments to the Constitution:

Mrs. BOGGS of Louisiana;
Mr. CRANE of Illinois;
Mr. SCHEUER of New York;
Mr. SOLARZ of New York;
Mr. WEISS of New York;
Mr. GREEN of New York;
Mr. ACKERMAN of New York;
Mr. DORNAN of California;
Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER of New York;
Mr. ENGEL of New York; and
Mrs. LOWEY of New York.

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT AS ADDITIONAL MAJORITY MEMBER TO SELECT COMMITTEE ON HUNGER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of section 103 of

House Resolution 84, 101st Congress, the Chair, without objection, announces the Speaker's appointment of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ENGEL] as an additional majority member to the Select Committee on Hunger.

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include therein extraneous material on the subject of the special order today by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PORTER].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

TRIBUTE TO NEAL BAISI

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. STAGGERS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a fellow West Virginian and constituent in my district, Neal Baisi, who is retiring this year after an illustrious career as basketball coach, director of athletics, and division director of health, physical education and safety at West Virginia Institute of Technology in Montgomery, WV.

Mr. Baisi was born in Norton, WV, and graduated from Elkins High School in 1942. In high school, he played football, basketball, and ran track. He was a member of the all-State football team.

Mr. Baisi then went to Potomac State College in my hometown of Keyser, WV, where he played football in 1946 and 1947, when Potomac State won their only conference championship. He led the team as a lineman and was known for his aggressiveness and leadership. He graduated in 1948 from the 2-year institution and transferred to West Virginia Tech where he was an all-conference football player in 1948 and 1949, with the 1949 team being the school's only undefeated football squad. Mr. Baisi's accomplishments on the gridiron earned him a spot on the conference's all-time football team.

With a football laden past, Mr. Baisi took over as head basketball coach at West Virginia Tech in 1955, immediately changing the whole nature of the game with his innovative "zone and man-to-man press." His 1955 team averaged 111.9 points per game against stunned opposition. It was the first team at any level—high school, college, or professional—that had a basketball team average more than 100

points a game. This was long before the 3-point shot and timed shot clocks.

Mr. Baisi introduced the concept of pressing defenses to the basketball court. When first introduced, coaches called Tech's style of play "organized chaos" and said Baisi's Golden Bears were 5 years ahead of basketball. Most said, "this West Virginia Tech team is going to change basketball because pressing defense is going to come." It did with Coach Baisi as teacher. The game hasn't been the same, or as sane, since then. West Virginia University athletic director, Fred Schaus, says of Coach Baisi, "I learned the pressing concepts from Neal Baisi. He was ahead of his time."

I should point out that Coach Baisi team were made up almost entirely of West Virginia players. Only six Tech players during his coaching career were from outside the State and none of these were his top players. Before his 12 years as head coach were over, Coach Baisi's Golden Bears had averaged over 100 points a game in five different seasons and led the Nation in scoring six times. His teams won the competitive West Virginia Conference regular season title four times and that conference tournament title twice.

Mr. Baisi was a technician, teacher, and disciplinarian. His players practiced in four-buckle boots or with lead inserts in the practice shoes so they would be quicker during their games. If you asked his former players if they respected Coach Baisi when they played for him, they would say, "No, we feared him. We respect him now." His players' stories are interesting but they all talk about the intensity, commitment, and discipline that they learned from Coach Baisi and use in their lives even today.

Because of his zone press, Coach Baisi became the Nation's most sought after authority on basketball, speaking at the NCAA National Basketball Coaches Association clinic and various clinics from Houston, Los Angeles, to New York City. His book, "Coaching the Zone and Man-to-Man Pressing Defenses," had nine printings and sold over 50,000 copies. Coach Baisi is also the coauthor of other publications.

Although Coach Baisi is best known for his pressing defenses, his innovativeness and basketball knowledge later produced a 21 to 19 victory in triple overtime in a Rochester, NY tournament when the opponent was much taller and more physical than his Golden Bears. His offense that night could be called the start of what was later called the four-corner offense, made famous by Dean Smith at North Carolina.

Coach Baisi left his role as West Virginia Tech basketball coach in 1965 to become the school's director of athletics, the position he is retiring from. He

left behind a record of 319 wins and 76 losses—80.8 percent—and a new way to play the game.

Coach Baisi has received many honors, including a Potomac State College Alumni Achievement Award; Grand Honoree Award at the West Virginia Sports Festival; West Virginia Conference Coach of the Year; West Virginia Coach of the Year; and, inductee into the Potomac State and West Virginia Sports Hall of Fame. He recently received the West Virginia Conference's Mike McLaughlin Award, eligible to college presidents, athletic directors, and registrars. In March of this year, Coach Baisi was inducted into the NAIA Sports Hall of Fame as a coach/administrator.

Mr. Baisi married Geraldine Davis in 1950 and they have three children, twins Patrick and Michael, and a daughter, Deborah, and five grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to pay tribute to one of West Virginia's most outstanding citizens and to wish him the best in his retirement.

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THE 1989 FLORENCE S. REIZENSTEIN AWARDS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. COYNE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, May 4 will be a special day in Pittsburgh. That is when two leading citizens of my hometown—Martha Hutchinson Garvey and Nancy Gallagher—will receive the Florence S. Reizenstein Award from the Friends of the Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations.

The Florence Reizenstein Award means a lot for all of us who grew up in Pittsburgh, because of the woman after whom it is named. For decades, Florence Reizenstein gave her energy, time, and talent to building bridges between black and white, Jew and Gentile in Pittsburgh. She was a member of the Fair Employment Practices Commission and the Civic Unity Council, and was a founding member of the Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations in 1955.

While the main focus of Ms. Reizenstein's activities was making Pittsburgh a better and more just city, her social vision certainly extended beyond our city limits. She was a founder and vice president of the Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission and vice-president of the Negro Education Emergency Drive. She was named a Distinguished Daughter of Pennsylvania by Governor William Scranton in 1964.

Ms. Reizenstein's life was cut short by a tragic accident in 1970; but an important part of her legacy to Pittsburgh is the Reizenstein Award. The two individuals receiving it this year are eminently qualified for and worthy of this honor.

Martha Hutchinson Garvey is an excellent example of a volunteer who gives of herself to help the community. She is a board member

of the Oakland Planning and Development Corp., Peoples Oakland, Freedom Unlimited, and the Pittsburgh branch of the NAACP. In the past, she has been involved with Women in Urban Crisis, the Allegheny County Democratic Committee, the United Way of Southwestern Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, and the Pennsylvania State Job Coordinating Council. I might add that she is also my neighbor and good friend.

Nancy Gallagher's devotion to the community, and to the causes of civil rights and human rights, is just as impressive. Whether working in the public view or behind the scenes, her commitment has been strong and unwavering.

She is a member of the Board of Directors of the Squirrel Hill Chapter of the National Organization for Women [NOW], a community contact person for Catholics for Choice, and recently served as assistant administrator of the "Take the Power Tour," which was created to help feminists run for office.

Among Ms. Gallagher's other activities have been her work with the "Eliminating Racism Workshop" sponsored by Pennsylvania NOW, the Ad Hoc Committee to Counter Klan Activities, and Pittsburghers Against Apartheid.

Chairwoman Alma Speed Fox and her colleagues on the Awards Committee of the Friends of the Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations have made wise choices in Nancy Gallagher and Martha Hutchinson Garvey for the Reizenstein Award. They keep alive the Reizenstein tradition. I congratulate them both on the honor they are receiving.

INTRODUCTION OF THE INTEGRITY AND POST-EMPLOYMENT ACT OF 1989

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STAGGERS). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. JAMES] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. JAMES. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduce the Integrity in Post-Employment Act of 1989.

My motivation is simple.

I seek to restore integrity and honesty to service in Congress, and indeed, throughout our Government.

The lustre of honor which once graced government service is gone, dulled by a pattern of abuse by public officials at every level.

The problems are rampant and have been festering for years. We have lost our commitment to the values of honesty, integrity, responsibility, and accountability. The system is flawed. We have allowed a climate to flourish that is ripe for corruption.

A climate and a system that allows Members of Congress and the other branches of our Government to benefit personally from their political positions.

The pursuit of the private gain at the expense of the public good is seemingly the rule rather than the exception.

Only significant changes in current Federal laws will correct our gravely flawed system of ethics. We cannot legislate away dishonest and unethical behavior, but we can put into place laws that will remove the avenues of potential for corruption and severely punish those who are corrupt.

My legislation will do that. The essence of this legislation is quite simple. It establishes an equality of ethical rules for all branches of government.

For too long, Congress has demanded ethics from others, while exempting itself from even the most perfunctory ethical standards.

The ERA of lining your pockets while paying lip service to integrity will end. Members of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of Government will be held to common ethical standards. The revolving door that ferries outgoing Members of Congress from their official positions to lucrative lobbying slots in the private sector will be sealed shut.

For a period of 1 year, former Members of Congress and high level congressional staff will be prohibited from lobbying their former colleagues. The same standard will be applied to retiring Federal justices and judicial staff. The policymakers, regardless of which branch they serve, should not be allowed to turn familiarity with issues into finance.

My legislation will outlaw honoraria. The practice of collecting absurd fees from industry and special interest is evil and corrupt. It allows Members of Congress to sell themselves to the higher bidder.

There is no honor in honoraria, only corruption. It must be abolished, and it must be abolished now. Under the terms of my legislation, accepting honoraria will be a criminal act, and this includes royalties from books. The people of this Nation send their Representatives and Senators to Congress to write laws, not books. The American people are our employers, and we owe them our complete and total loyalties and energies. If you want to be an author for hire, get out of Congress.

This measure will apply the independent counsel provisions to Members of Congress. For too long, this Congress has targeted others for scrutiny while unethically operating under the protection of the congressional cloak. If the independent counsel is required to ensure honesty and integrity in the executive branch, then it certainly should be applied to the legislative branch. There must be equity in our system of ethics, this particular provision will bring us closer to that reality.

Finally, the gaping loophole which allows Members of Congress elected prior to 1980 to transfer their oftentimes monstrous campaign war chests

into private retirement accounts will be obliterated. The citizens of this Nation who care to become financially involved in the political process should not be tricked into unknowingly affording politicians a lifestyle of luxury.

I am not naive. I know this legislation will face intense opposition. But, I will not wilt in the face of adversity and unpopularity.

As the vice chairman of the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Administrative Law and Governmental Relations, the subcommittee which has jurisdiction over Federal ethics laws, I will champion this effort and lead the fight. I look forward to working with my counterpart, Chairman BARNEY FRANK, in crafting laws that will close the loopholes and remove the flaws currently in existence. For, this is not a partisan problem. Honestly and integrity is a national concern, a national challenge.

No party, no politician is exempt from its impact and importance. If we are successful, service in government will cease to be the corrupt fiscal investment in a lucrative future that some make it, and instead, return to what the Founding Fathers intended it to be when they formed this brilliant democracy more than 200 years ago: An honor and a privilege.

NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY WEEK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COLEMAN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. COLEMAN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, first let me say that I enjoyed the special order of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. STAGGERS]. We are both very active pursuers of basketball, and we appreciate all the talents that are brought to that sport. I commend the gentleman and his constituent.

Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this special order so that I may take a few moments to rise and point out that

Mr. Speaker, this is National Science and Technology Week, commemorating a set of activities which hold the key to future U.S. competitiveness abroad and our quality of life at home. This country has excelled in science and technology. Our achievements are acknowledged worldwide, our system of research and graduate education copied by our competitors. This Nation's investment in basic science, engineering, and education since World War II has produced new knowledge at an unprecedented rate. That fundamental knowledge has fostered technological innovation, economic development, advances in health care, and a strengthened national defense.

American science and technology has flourished as a joint venture of

government, industry, and educational institutions. Each of these sectors has invested wisely in people and processes for expanding the frontiers of knowledge and applying that knowledge to pressing problems and promising opportunities.

As successful as we have been in the past, it is appropriate that we reflect during National Science and Technology Week on how we are situated for the future. Unfortunately, the prognosis is unsettling:

Our national investment in science and technology has not kept pace with the costs of research and development, the resultant decline has reduced research productivity and dissuaded new talent from embarking on scientific careers.

As our investments have diminished, those of our competitors have increased; Japan and West Germany have exceeded the United States for the last 15 years in the percent of their GNP spent on nondefense R&D, and their rate of growth in civilian R&D has been rising at a faster rate than that of the United States for the last 5 years.

That American science and technology is losing ground to its competitors is all too evident in our trade deficit, particularly in high-technology products; the increasing percentage of U.S. patents granted to residents of foreign countries; and the declining number of Ph.D.'s earned by U.S. citizens.

Just 2 days ago, in a major address to the National Academy of Sciences, Academy President Frank Press called for a doubling of the Federal investment in basic research over 5 years and coupling that investment with actions to assure an adequate supply in number and quality of new scientists.

I hope that we in Congress will take a close look at Dr. Press's recommendations and think hard about the price we will pay as a nation for inaction. I am particularly concerned about the alarming trends in doctoral education.

Supply and demand are moving in opposite directions in doctoral education. Beginning in the mid-1990's, increased faculty vacancies and increased undergraduate enrollments will combine with a growing demand for Ph.D.'s in nonacademic markets to increase sharply the need for doctorate recipients. The Ph.D.'s that will be needed should be entering graduate school now.

Yet federally funded graduate stipends have plummeted to scarcely half the number funded 20 years ago. The percentage of U.S. citizens receiving doctorates has declined for over a decade. A recent analysis by Richard Atkinson, chancellor of the University of California at San Diego and president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, has shown that current trends will result in an annual shortfall of 7,500 science

and engineering Ph.D.'s just a few years into the next century. Like Dr. Press, Chancellor Atkinson calls for increased graduate fellowships as a key means of preventing a costly divergence of supply and demand in science and engineering Ph.D.'s.

To address this problem, I sponsored legislation in 1986 providing graduate support in areas of national need. That legislation was adopted by the Committee on Education and Labor and incorporated into the Higher Education Amendments of 1986. The Appropriations Postsecondary Education Subcommittee has provided the first 2 years of the necessary 3 years of incremental funding needed to carry this program to its steady-state funding. A final increment in funding in the fiscal year 1990 appropriation will produce a stable new source of support for talented students pursuing doctoral degrees in areas critical to the Nation.

When U.S. preeminence in science and technology was challenged in 1957 by the launching of sputnik, the Federal Government responded with sharply increased funding for graduate education and research. The response succeeded, increasing both the size and quality of university research and doctoral education programs.

Thirty years later, a similar effort is required. A recent report by the White House Science Council on the health of U.S. colleges and universities concluded that "our universities today simply cannot respond to society's expectation for them or discharge their national responsibilities in research and education without substantially increased support." The cost of Federal action to strengthen U.S. science and technology will be far less than the cost to the Nation of a failure to act.

IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BROOKS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to close a loophole which allows foreign crew members to load and unload cargo from aboard vessels in U.S. ports.

The U.S. immigration law has always been based on the fundamental principle that foreign workers should only be permitted to work in the United States in situations where U.S. citizens are unable or unavailable to do the work in question. The well-known statutory requirement is that anyone who brings foreign nationals into this country for employment purposes must obtain certification from the Department of Labor that such a situation exists. The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 was enacted precisely to improve the enforcement of this principle.

It has never been the intention of Congress that U.S. longshoremen be deprived of the protection of our immigration laws because they happen to perform their work on the borders of the United States. U.S. longshoremen have operated all cargo-loading equipment in U.S. ports, whether this equipment is located on shore or aboard ship. The loading and unloading of maritime cargo is not part of the work of navigating a vessel, which has been reserved for ships' crewmen. Moreover, other maritime countries do not permit foreign crew members to perform longshore work in their ports.

Despite this history, the statutory provision in the Immigration and Nationality Act relating to shore leave for foreign crew members is being used as authorization for them to perform work in U.S. ports unrelated to the navigation of a vessel. Thus, this activity is occurring particularly in the northern Pacific area and the Great Lakes, where U.S. longshoremen are being deprived of badly needed work.

This legislation is needed to remedy this situation before it become more widespread. It also provides the necessary sanctions to alleviate the very serious infringements upon legal and documented U.S. workers by foreign seamen and other undocumented aliens.

I hope that my colleagues in the House will join me in supporting this important legislation.

PERSECUTION OF JEWS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. LANTOS] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, as cochairman of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus, I have requested this special order to call attention to the conditions of repression that threaten the lives of Jews in many countries around the world. During this week of Passover, we are reminded of the history of repression and persecution that has been inflicted on Jews. This holiday week reminds us of the Jews' courageous and difficult flight from enslavement and religious suppression in ancient Egypt. However, the Jews' struggle for freedom did not end after their escape to the land of Israel.

Jews in many countries around the world continue to suffer government sanctioned persecution. In the Arab world, Jews have suffered among the greatest human rights abuse, torture and discrimination of any group in recent times. Anti-Semitism has increased and the survival of Jews in many Arab countries is seriously threatened.

In Yemen, discrimination and persecution of Jews is officially sanctioned by the Government. Until the 1950's, Jews alone were prohibited from praying and observing their religion, brushing against Muslims in the street, building houses higher than those of Muslims, or residing within the city walls.

Even today—a third of a century later—very little has changed. Yemeni Jews continue to be treated as the lowest social class and their living quarters remain outside the city walls. Synagogues have been converted to mosques and religious schools have been abolished. Only within the confines of their homes are Jews free to pray and study. Visits from jour-

nalists and foreigners have been made virtually impossible by the Government and communications between Yemeni Jews and their relatives in other countries are interrupted and curtailed. Yemeni Jews are arrested, beaten and even deported for attempting to contact foreigners. The receipt of religious articles is a jailable offense. The combination of these conditions raises the very real fear the Yemeni Jews and their culture will become extinct; Jewish population in Yemen has dropped from 54,000 to an estimated 1,500.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, Yemen is not the only Arab country where an entire Jewish community faces extinction. In Syria, only 3,000 to 4,000 Jews remain, and they are subject to systematic discrimination and persecution. Amnesty International reports that Syrian Jews have been arrested and detained without charge or trial for several months. Requests to the Syrian Government for information about allegations of torture have been ignored. Jews alone are forbidden to emigrate. Jews are forbidden contact with their fellow Jews of Syria. Jews are also the only religious group to be required to state their religion on their internal passports and have been singled out for restrictions on travel. None of this has been highlighted in the State Department Report on Human Rights, which is a serious and significant oversight.

In other parts of the world, centuries long anti-Semitism continues to threaten Jews. In the Soviet Union, where we have witnessed impressive progress in improving general human rights conditions, but there is still a long way to go before the Soviet Union can be recognized as observing internationally accepted standards of human rights. There is danger that euphoria over recent progress will obscure the fact that there is still a long, long way to go before all Jews enjoy the right to emigrate or to remain in the Soviet Union and enjoy the right to practice their religion and culture.

Easily the most visible persecution of Jews is in the Soviet Union. The most flagrant disregard for human rights is in the Soviet Union's refusal to allow free emigration. The Soviet Union is signatory to the Helsinki Final Act, which states that "the participating states will deal in a positive and humanitarian spirit with the application of persons who wish to be reunited with members of their family." The Soviets have used this statement to imply that no other reason constitutes a sufficient justification for emigration and to deny citizens permission to leave with the understanding that their emigration would separate the applicant from family members in the Soviet Union.

Other methods of discrimination exist that ensure long-term repression of Jews. Soviet educational institutions impose discriminatory regulations against Jewish applicants. Jews are often denied high-level professional employment because of their religious convictions. Pervasive anti-Semitism continues to be condoned by the Soviet Government. The Soviet Anti-Zionist Committee continues to function, despite rumors of its demise, and the anti-Semitic group Pamyat continues to slander and threaten Jews. All of these problems continue to exist despite Soviet rhetoric about reform and increased freedoms for its citizens.

Jews remain a persecuted community within the Soviet Union.

For many Jews, their only hope is to ensure their right to practice their religion freely in the company of their family. Even this basic right is denied to Jews in Ethiopia who suffer from family separation and forced population transfers. Nearly 15,000 Jews remain stranded in Ethiopia despite their desperate desire to be reunited with their family members who escaped to Israel in 1984 and 1985. Emigration from Ethiopia is prohibited. Jews are referred to as "Falashas," a derogatory name meaning "stranger" or "landless." Despite centuries of anti-Semitism, physical destruction, confiscation of land, enslavement and forced conversion, Ethiopian Jews have survived and maintained their strong religious heritage. Ethiopian Jewish cultural identity is currently threatened, however, because of the Government's "villagization" program which disperses communities. This has eliminated the opportunity to maintain religious ties to Jews remaining in Ethiopia and intensifies the isolation these people suffer because family members have fled to Israel.

The devastating effects of the Ethiopian Government's policies are felt not only at home, but also among the Ethiopian Jews in Israel. As a result of the personal strain of this enforced separation, hundreds of Ethiopian Jewish children in Israel who are separated from their parents in Ethiopia suffer acute emotional distress.

Mr. Speaker, it is an outrage that in 1989, Jews continue to be subjected to discrimination and severe human rights abuse. It is incumbent upon all of us to call for an end to policies that condone or sustain conditions of repression of an individual for his or her religious conviction and destruction of a religious heritage.

As Jews around the world celebrate the Jewish holiday of freedom—Passover—let us recommit ourselves to continuing our efforts to safeguard the life and identity of all Jews in oppressive countries.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my friends Mr. LANTOS and Mr. PORTER, cochairmen of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus, for calling this special order today. This time of the year, the Passover season, is a particularly appropriate time to remember the persecution of Jews. We join today with Jews around the world in celebrating their emancipation from slavery in Pharaoh's Egypt and remembering that there are still many Jews who are not free.

Recently I was able to witness and participate myself in such a ceremony of celebration and remembrance with the congregation of Temple Shalom, located in my congressional district in Silver Spring, MD. The temple was dedicating a sign expressing its solidarity with Soviet and Ethiopian Jews. The sign is impressive both for its artistic design and, more importantly, for the depth of commitment which it conveys. The passion surrounding this issue, felt not only by Jews but by people everywhere who value freedom and liberty, is reflected in the art presented to me by children at the temple and the depth of feeling which they expressed in the songs which they sang at the sign dedication ceremony.

I should add that there has been an overwhelming amount of interest in the plight of Ethiopian Jews. In March I spoke at Temple Israel in Silver Spring, where they too were dedicating a sign to Ethiopian Jews. I have heard from hundreds of constituents, and dozens of children, who are concerned about their welfare and their freedom.

The same love of freedom exhibited by these American children I have seen firsthand in Ethiopian Jewish children in Israel. And in spite of their new found freedoms, most Ethiopian Jews in Israel remain partly enslaved by the spiritual bond which they have to family members who have not been allowed, or have not been able, to leave Ethiopia. The depth of the problem is best understood by the fact that almost every Jew in Ethiopia has a direct immediate relative living in Israel.

Although many Ethiopian Jews have been successfully integrated into Israeli society—attending schools, serving in the army—many feel guilty that they are living in freedom when they have left their family and friends behind. Some 40 children have felt such despair over this that they have committed suicide—a phenomena completely unknown to the Jewish community in Ethiopia.

In essence, no Ethiopian Jew can be free until all are free. We must reinvigorate our traditional commitment to the goal of family reunification as it regards this matter. Although about 5,000 Ethiopian Jews were brought to Israel during Operation Moses, between 12,000 and 17,000 remain in Ethiopia. But those remaining are primarily women, children, the elderly or the sick; so this community, which dates back some 2,700 years, is not viable. But it can be saved. And we can, and are morally obligated to, offer whatever assistance we can to do so. Furthermore, I call on the Government of Ethiopia to cooperate and comply with international obligations in reunifying Ethiopian Jewish families.

Not quite so desperate, but still disheartening, is the plight of Soviet Jews. I applaud President Gorbachev for all of the improvements which have been made in regard to emigration of Soviet Jews, and the improvements, however small, which they have seen in their personal lives as a result of glasnost and perestroika. However, I am greatly concerned by some of the traditional anti-Semitism which has been tolerated by Soviet authorities. If the spirit of glasnost is to have its limits, surely we can all agree that the reigning in and official condemnation of pamyat, and other such groups promoting hate and intolerance, would be a good place to start. However, such limitations must not be employed to repress legitimate speech.

We have seen progress in the emigration of Soviet Jews. The numbers, while not as high as we would like, are impressive, and are a tremendous improvement on the figures from the early 1980's. Indeed, I am pleased that many of the Soviet Jewish dissidents with whom I met during a trip to the Soviet Union in 1987 have since been given permission to leave and are now in Israel. But not all of them.

Last week I had the opportunity to meet with Anna Lurie Schvartsman and her husband. They have a beautiful newborn baby.

Having become a grandparent last year, and knowing the joy and happiness which it has brought me, reinforced for me the emptiness which must be felt by Emmanuel and Judith Lurie, new grandparents who are unable to be with their grandchild. The Luries are one of the few families with whom I met on my trip who have not been allowed to leave.

Any why not? Mr. Lurie had access to supposed state technological secrets during his employment. Most recently, he received a letter from the Ministry of Chemical Industry notifying him that his refusal will not be reviewed for at least another year. Most American technology in use 10 years ago has long since become outdated, and surely there is little use for 10-year-old Soviet technology in the West. I cannot imagine that there is any information to which Mr. Lurie had access that would now be of any interest or any use whatsoever. There is no reason to keep the Luries in refusal. Let them go. Let them be with their family, in freedom, in Israel, where they desire to be.

While there has been much attention to the plight of Soviet Jews, and growing awareness of the problems of Ethiopian Jews, we must not forget that there are Jews in many countries, and especially in Syria and Yemen, who yearn to be free. We must not forget them, as we must remember all those whose right to such basic freedoms of belief and religion is denied.

As John Donne wrote, "No man is an island." When the rights of any person are denied, the freedoms of us all are restricted.

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, today we have gathered to discuss on ongoing crisis of human rights—that of religious persecution. Specifically, we have come forth today to discuss the continued persecution in certain countries, and by certain regimes, of the Jewish population in those lands.

Human rights constitute humane treatment, fair and equitable treatment, for all peoples within all boundaries and living in all lands. The persistence of inequitable treatment of Jewish people living in the Soviet Union, Syrian, Yemen, and Ethiopia constitute a violation of our most basic freedoms of religious identification and expression—the freedoms upon which tests the essence of the United States of America—and which today we defend.

Most notably, I call to your attention the continued difficulties endured by the Jewish peoples of the Soviet Union.

The Jews of the Soviet Union have suffered a history of persecution. Jews living within the Soviet Union are placed under special restrictions and are classified in ways that make them feel like a marked strata of society.

I cite as examples the fact that books in Hebrew may still not be printed in the Soviet Union, the fact that the quota system established during the Breznev era continues to discriminate against the selection of Jewish people for high level jobs or for admission to competitive programs and universities, the fact that Jews living within the Soviet Union are required to carry an internal passport with the term "ZHID" stamped on it, for which a polite translation is "Jew." The real meaning is far less kind.

There is no doubt that life for all minority affiliations—both religious and secular have improved significantly in the past few years under General Secretary Gorbachev. In 1988, over 19,000 Jews were able to emigrate from the Soviet Union—a figure substantially larger than the 8,155 who were permitted to leave in 1987.

But there is also no doubt that the road to cultural and religious equality for Jews in the Soviet Union is still bumpy. There should be no doubt that the Soviet Jews who choose to emigrate are doing so with a well-founded fear of persecution.

According to the State Department's 1988 report on human rights, those who attempt emigration risk "possible loss of employment, harassment, social ostracism, and long delays." The difficulties do not end there. Past involvement, and the involvement can be very limited and very long ago, in jobs which were, quote, "security related," the requirement that family members sign release forms for their children, and a need for an invitation from a relative abroad—complicate the process even further.

There are still many Jews who are waiting to leave the Soviet Union. Despite the recent upsurge in exit visas, official Israeli sources cite that there are as many as 370,000 Soviet Jews who have requested the letters of invitation needed to emigrate.

During his visit this December to New York City, Secretary Gorbachev said, and again I quote: "The problem of exit from our country, including the problem of family reunification, is being dealt with in a humane spirit * * * One of the reasons for refusal to leave is a person's knowledge of secrets. Strictly warranted time limitations on the secrecy rule will now be applied * * * There is a right of appeal under the law. This removes from the agenda the problem of the so-called refuseniks."

Removes from the agenda? Tell that to Anatoly Brenner, Yuri Kosten, Emil Kunin, Leonid Lantsman, and hoards of others—all of whom left their secrecy jobs more than 10 years ago, and all of whom were rejected for emigration since January of this year for reasons of secrecy.

The Soviet Union signed the Vienna Concluding Document, effective on January 19 of this year. This document recognizes the right of free exit and entry from one's own country.

We must begin to hold the Soviet Union, as we would expect of any nation, to the international documents of which it is a signatory. We must hold Secretary Gorbachev to the commitments he made in New York in December.

Furthermore, we must hold ourselves to our own commitment as a safe haven for all of those fleeing from persecution and seeking a new life in a new world.

I have recently signed on to a resolution which secures refugee status for all Soviet refuseniks, and which provides a temporary increase in funds to aid in the financial obligations which are incorporated in this commitment.

This commitment extends naturally from a shared feeling of cultural and/or religious ties to the local and individual level.

In my district of Rhode Island, Barrington's Temple Haborim performs the worthy task of adopting Soviet Jews who are attempting to emigrate. Members of this temple have brought to my attention the difficulties faced by the Lurie family, of which many of you may be aware.

Judith and Emanuel Lurie first applied for exit from the Soviet Union in 1979. They were accepted for, and then denied permission to emigrate. They were separated from Judith's mother, and are now separated from their own daughter, Anna, who married and emigrated to Israel. Their daughter Anna now has a young child herself—a grandchild that Judith and Emanuel Lurie have never seen.

Soviet Jews have provided the United States with great cultural, historical, and intellectual achievements.

Today is a day in which to make an international appeal for an end to Soviet persecution of its Jewish citizens, to applaud the great contributions which those Soviet Jews who have emigrated have added to American society, and to hope for a day in which tragic family separations like that of the Lurie family will be a thing of the past.

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my distinguished colleagues, the gentleman from California [TOM LANTOS] and the gentleman from Illinois [JOHN PORTER] cochairs of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus, for reserving this special order to discuss Jewish persecution. The special order is very timely since this is the weeklong "Festival of Freedom Holiday," marking the exodus of enslaved and oppressed Jews from Egypt to freedom in Canaan.

Mr. Speaker, as cochair of the Congressional Coalition for Soviet Jewry, my colleagues and I are committed to the fulfillment of human rights everywhere, and specifically to the rights of those desiring to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

I have traveled to the Soviet Union and met not only with Soviet officials but also with private citizens who had been denied their right to repatriate established by the Helsinki agreement. I have observed close up, the day to day existence of Soviet refuseniks who must struggle to exercise their fundamental human rights—the right to their own culture and language, the right to practice their own religion, and the right to live in the land of their choice.

In 1987, more than 8,000 Soviet Jews were granted permission to emigrate. However, an estimated 400,000 are reported to want permission to emigrate from the Soviet Union. And despite increases since glasnost, emigration procedures remain narrow and restrictive. We applaud the release of longtime refuseniks Benjamin Charny, Yuri Zieman, and Lev Shapiro. Yet, much remains to be done. Scores of other refuseniks wait for permission, many of whom have suffered the anguish of family separation and religious and cultural harassment for a decade or more. It is imperative that we continue our efforts on behalf of these individuals and human rights throughout the world.

Mr. Speaker, I want to again commend the cochairs of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus for reserving this special order. We hope that it will send a signal throughout

the world that our concern for human rights has not wavered and our support is ever strong.

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my friend from California for calling this important special order, to recognize the continued persecution of Jews worldwide.

Although the favorable international climate of the past year has promoted significant advances in human rights in many parts of the world, there is one disturbing consistency which cannot be overlooked. Throughout the far reaches of the globe, large numbers of Jews continue to be persecuted because of their religious beliefs. The persecution may be evident by the denial of emigration, or more blatant signs of anti-Semitism such as arbitrary arrests and denying the practice of Judaism. In any case, the freedom of religion for Jews must continue to top the international and American human rights agenda.

Nowhere is continued persecution in times of social change more evident than in the Soviet Union. Under Mikhail Gorbachev, important social changes seem to be underway in the Soviet Union. While Americans can be encouraged by Soviet elections and signs of new freedom for some nationalities, we must not forget the persistent plights of Jews living in the Soviet Union.

If Gorbachev seeks to convince the West that Soviet social reforms are legitimate, the persecution of Jews must end. Jews in the Soviet Union are denied the most basic rights of freedom of thought, conscience, and religion, as well as the freedom to emigrate. The Soviet Union confirmed these basic rights by signing the Helsinki Final Act in 1975.

It is time for Gorbachev to keep the promise of the Helsinki Act, and allow Soviet Jews to pursue cultural, social and religious freedom. Glasnost has allowed new tolerance of some religions, such as Russian Orthodoxy, but even these changes have left Jews behind. Religious institutions are still required to register with the Government, and there are only 60 synagogues in the Soviet Union to serve a population of over 2 million Jews. Jews are not free to publish books in Hebrew. Unlike other nationalities which are experiencing a new sense of cultural rejuvenation, the cultural identity of Jews is still unaccepted. This unacceptance is evidenced by the continued activities of Pamyat, a severely anti-Semitic organization. Gorbachev's glasnost must include enhanced freedoms for all cultures, including Jews.

Glasnost enthusiasts point to increased emigration as a sign of positive change for Soviet Jews. Yet the number of emigres during 1988 was only 40 percent of the number from the peak year of 1979, and there are still 370,000 Soviet Jews who are seeking emigration.

More numerical increases do not reveal the continued problems Soviet Jews face in emigration. The unresponsive Soviet bureaucracy still results in years of waiting for emigration. Arbitrary denials for bogus security reasons continue. Harassment of Jews seeking exit visas discourages many from even attempting the long application process.

Given the difficulties of the emigration process, we must focus on the plight of those who remain in the Soviet Union. Concerned Ameri-

cans must work to increase the religious, educational, and cultural opportunities for Jews within the Soviet Union. By intervening in emigration cases, by maintaining international pressure for freedom of religion, and by continuing to highlight the plight of Soviet Jews, the United States makes it clear that Soviet glasnost will not demand United States consideration until basic freedoms are granted to Soviet Jews.

The plight of Soviet Jews, along with Jews oppressed throughout the world, must maintain high priority on the international agenda. This special order helps guarantee that it will, and I thank the gentleman from California for yielding.

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise as a member of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus to recognize the thousands of Jews around the world who are oppressed solely because of their religious beliefs. I commend Mr. LANTOS and Mr. PORTER, cochairs of the caucus for providing this opportunity to express congressional concern for Jews who are denied their basic religious rights.

The celebration of Passover, commemorating the freedom of the Jewish people from oppression and slavery in Egypt, serves to focus our attention on those Jews who do not share these freedoms even yet, several thousand years later.

One particularly distressing situation is the repressive Marxist government of Ethiopia, headed by dictator Mengistu Haile Miriam, which restricts 12,000 to 15,000 Falasha Jews in their religious observances and rights. These people have been forcibly taken from their homes and transferred to other locations. They are separated from family members and are not allowed to emigrate. The Falasha Jews only seek to maintain and uphold their religion and their rights as human beings. The Ethiopian Government denies the Falashas their freedom of religion and prevents them from even living with dignity. As a member of the Congressional Caucus on Ethiopian Jewry, I am deeply concerned over these injustices and urge the Ethiopian Government to extend religious freedom to the Jews and to stop this inhuman oppression.

Jews in Yemen, who have lived in the area for thousands of years, are officially oppressed by their government and its public actions. These Jews, of which only about 4,000 are left since the large emigration to Israel in the 1950's, are victims of government policies that censor their mail and restrict their travel and emigration. Jews are subject to arbitrary arrest, are detained without a trial or due process, and have even suffered targeted killings. Our free and democratic country that supports freedom of religion and human rights should deplore the continued persecution of the Jews in Yemen and call for an end to the restrictions and denial of their rights.

Syrian Jews live in an atmosphere of constant fear. There are over 4,000 Jews in Syria, treated as second-class citizens. Living under constant surveillance, they suffer the threat of unlawful arrest without cause, torture and even death at the hands of the secret police. Furthermore, they are restricted in their travel, they cannot emigrate and their homes are subject to random searches by brutal police.

Syria keeps the Jews as hostages against Israel, to persecute and oppress them in their hatred of Israel. Syria should cease its oppression and brutality against the Jews in their country. Syrian persecution of its Jews is not a secret, and its repression of human rights is well known.

The Soviet Union has a large Jewish minority within its borders. Anti-Semitism has resulted in the desecration of Jewish property and threats of pogroms. Many of the 2 million Jews are denied the right to emigrate and suffer separation from their families.

As an example, Valery Anatolyevich Palatov, a 45-year-old Jewish software engineer from Leningrad, has been repeatedly denied permission to emigrate from the Soviet Union on the grounds that he had access to classified information. His wife and two children were allowed to emigrate to the United States in 1979. As a result of giving his children permission to emigrate, Valery lost his job and was not allowed to complete his Ph.D. He was harassed and interrogated by the KGB. Unable to work in his field, he had to find other work. Because a coworker with a higher security clearance was allowed to emigrate in 1988, it calls the Soviet reasons for denial of the visa into question. The Soviet Union should allow Mr. Palatov and others like him to emigrate. I urge the Soviet Government to allow greater religious and cultural freedom, and to stop acts of anti-Semitism.

Through my position on the Foreign Affairs Committee, I intend to work to stop the persecution of Jews around the world and will continue to support their right to have freedom from fear, freedom to observe their religion, and freedom to emigrate. I am happy to say that I have had several opportunities to intervene on behalf of Jewish people in U.S.S.R. and other Eastern-bloc countries. I have co-sponsored and supported related legislation such as House Concurrent Resolution 68, expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the inability of American citizens to maintain regular contact with relatives in the Soviet Union, and House Joint Resolution 589, proclaiming "Helsinki Human Rights Day" honoring agreements to end human rights abuses.

I will continue to speak out in favor of those who are persecuted, and I call upon my fellow members to take such action as we are able to prevent persecution by oppressive governments and to encourage freedom of religion around the world.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I rise on this occasion to stand in solidarity with those of Jewish faith facing persecution today. It is interesting that four very different parts of the world—Ethiopia, Syria, Yemen, and the Soviet Union—share this trait in common: A failure to come to grips with basic rights and freedoms entitled to its respective Jewish populations.

Today, as many as 15,000 Jews who remain in Ethiopia's Gondar Province face religious discrimination and even a struggle for survival amidst disease, war, and famine. Several thousand Ethiopian Jews were rescued via Operation Moses and Operation Joshua in 1984 and 1985, but the door is presently shut. Ethiopia's Marxist state prohibits emigration. Families remain divided. We must ensure that the family reunification of Ethiopian Jews is a

significant factor in any talks between the United States and Ethiopia.

The Ethiopian Jews have maintained their Jewish heritage and prayed for their return to Jerusalem. In the 11th chapter of Isaiah, the prophet refers to the Jews of the upper Nile region among those the Lord will gather together as the "exiles of Israel."

The Jews of Syria face perhaps the most urgent ordeal. Many Syrian Jews have been subject to harassment and discrimination; some have faced arbitrary arrest and have been held incommunicado. Syria's 4,000 Jews, for the most part, are prevented from leaving their country and need our urgent support.

The Jews of Yemen confront even more complex burdens of discrimination and persecution. Perhaps a few thousand or fewer Jews remain there, but little can be confirmed because of tight restrictions over foreigners' visits to their communities. One person who did travel to Yemen recently reported that they were closely watched, and yet managed to communicate with some Jews. Interestingly, they noted that some Moslem women offer protection and support to Jewish women in this Arab Republic, and there is at least a small measure of religious freedom. However, there is strong indication that Yemen's Jews also wish to join their relatives living abroad.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, much has already been said about the continuing plight of Soviet Jews. Yes, we should appreciate the fact that larger numbers are finally permitted to emigrate. But, no, promises for fundamental changes in the Soviets system of arbitrary emigration rules have not been met.

I want to thank TOM LANTOS and JOHN PORTER for calling this special order to focus attention on the situation for Jews in these four corners of the world, reminding us that there is so much left to do before the persecution of Jews will be ended.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, today marks the end of the Jewish holiday, Passover, known by Jews as the "Season of Our Freedom," when Jewish people commemorate the exodus of their forefathers who were enslaved for 210 years in Egypt. Passover began last Wednesday evening with a seder meal recognizing the Israelites' last supper in Egypt when Jews ate a slaughtered lamb, and placed its blood on the doorposts of their homes. That evening, an angel of the Lord traveled through Egypt to slay all the firstborn, and "passed over" only houses with lamb's blood on the doorpost. And so became the holiday of Passover.

The story of Passover signifies not just an historical event, but the religious dedication and respect for law and life that gives meaning to a true concept of freedom. It is a time of thanksgiving, of family and community solidarity.

This week-long holiday is an opportune time to remember the thousands of Jews around the world who today remain oppressed. The Congressional Human Rights Caucus, which I cochair with Congressman TOM LANTOS, of California, stands with the approximately 15,000 Ethiopian Jews stranded in the Gondar Province, 4,000 Syrian Jews subjected to severe harassment and discrimination, 1,000 Yemen Jews denied contact with their broth-

ers and sisters, and the 2 million Soviet Jews unable to openly practice their religion and emigrate to the country of their choice.

After visiting Soviet refuseniks in 1982 and seeing for myself the oppressive conditions in which they live, I founded the Congressional Human Rights Caucus and asked my distinguished colleague TOM LANTOS to join me as cochairmen, on a bipartisan basis. At that time, only 2,688 Soviet Jews received permission to emigrate, compared to 51,320 3 years earlier. Although I am encouraged that 19,343 Soviet Jews emigrated last year and approximately 12,000 have already received permission during 1989, I remain unsatisfied with the ongoing refusal of any Jew wishing to emigrate or practice their religion openly.

Are the higher emigration figures and other improvements in Jewish life longlasting changes? Or are they temporary improvements designed to force the West to shift focus away from the troubling Soviet Jewry movement? If this is the case, the Soviet Government may crack down without receiving the international pressure it deserves. Will the Soviets revise their laws and develop a systematic emigration process as they told the Helsinki Commission during our November visit? And, when will Judith Lurie, Boris Kelman, Igor Uspensky, Yuri Semonovsky, Boris Chernobitsky, Lev Sheiba, Vladimir Raiz, and Anatoly Genis receive permission to live in the country of their choice?

Over the years, and recently, I have been in close contact with the Soviet Government regarding these and other human rights issues. I look forward to continuing this dialog. We must continue to discuss our concerns, and to develop human rights procedures which conform to international standards. We cannot forget the Soviet Jews struggling to live according to their traditions and culture.

In Ethiopia today, approximately 15,000 Jews remain stranded in Gondar Province. This community, made up mostly of women, children, and sick and elderly, are continuously threatened by famine, disease, and a civil war in the neighboring Tigre Province. Despite the tremendous success of Operation Moses and Operation Joshua in 1984 and 1985, when over 8,000 Ethiopian Jews were rescued from Sudanese refugee camps and brought to Israel, many Jews left behind want desperately to reunite with their families. Family reunification and internationally recognized human rights must be guaranteed for these people.

In Syria, over 4,000 Jews are referred to as a hostage community. Six Syrian Jews are reportedly incarcerated and according to Amnesty International, subjected to beatings and torture, and denied access to legal counsel, fair and open court hearings, and other requirements of due process. Amnesty's requests to the Government regarding these cases have gone unanswered.

Furthermore, Syrian Jews are intimidated by the Syrian intelligence service, and often forbidden from leaving the country. If they have to leave for medical reasons, Syrian Jews are usually required to deposit financial guarantees and leave some family members behind. Although Syrian law requires a posted financial bond by any Syrians leaving the country,

the law is arbitrarily enforced and applied only to Jews.

Little information is available about the Yemeni Jewish population. Reports indicate, however, that discrimination, a systematic government campaign to abuse and harass members of the Jewish community, and second-class status for Jewish people exists in Yemen. For example, it is forbidden for Jews, not Muslims, to have contact with foreigners, and those caught doing so are reportedly beaten and jailed.

These are only snapshots of today's oppressed Jewish communities around the world. Like many religious minorities, Jews struggle to maintain their identity and culture amidst strong governmental and nongovernmental oppression. We must not forget these suffering people, and we must remind the world that these conditions continue to exist.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the cochairmen of our Congressional Human Rights Caucus, the Congressman from California [Mr. LANTOS], and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PORTER] for arranging today's special order. This week, Jews worldwide have been celebrating the holiday of Passover, marking the exodus of the Jewish people from slavery in Egypt to freedom. It is altogether fitting that this festival of freedom, which links all Jews, be commemorated by remembering those who are less fortunate than we—those Jews around the world, in such disparate countries as Ethiopia, the Soviet Union, Yemen, and Syria.

The Jews of Ethiopia, currently number between 15,000 and 17,000. The heroic airlifts of 1984 and 1985, which transported thousands of Ethiopian Jews to Israel, were discontinued when word of their existence was leaked to the world. Those who remain in Ethiopia are primarily women, children, the aged, and the infirm. They reside primarily in Gondar Province, susceptible to the fighting created by the civil war. Their only desire is to be reunited with family members in Israel. Of those in Israel, nearly 1,500 are orphans; that is, children separated from their parents. Yet, despite repeated attempts from the world community on their behalf, Ethiopia's remaining Jews continue to languish. The Congressional Caucus on Ethiopian Jewry, which I chair in the House with my colleagues, Congressmen SOLARZ and ACKERMAN, now has 112 members. I invite those of our colleagues who have not yet joined to express their support for Ethiopian Jews by doing so, so that together we can appeal for the swift reunification of this endangered Jewish community.

Another Jewish community our colleagues may not be very familiar with is the virtual isolation being perpetrated against the few thousand remaining Jews of Yemen. Scattered throughout the country, they were separated from the bulk of the Yemenite Jewish community through operation magic carpet, which brought Yemen's Jews to Israel following the founding of the Jewish state. Today, they are forbidden from having contact with foreigners. They are not allowed to receive mail from abroad, and are permitted to worship only in their own homes. Contact is virtually impossible. This tiny community, estimated at only 1,000 to 2,000, is desperate for contact with its coreligionists. Small as their numbers may

be, it is incumbent upon us to bring their plight to the attention of those who are in a position to help. We must work to ensure proper mail delivery, the receipt of items for religious worship, and the allowance by the government of visits by relatives.

In Syria, some of the Jewish community's 4,000 members are allowed to travel abroad. Yet the price they pay is heavy indeed. Jews are the only group in Syria required to post a substantial financial bond to ensure their return, and they are the only ones whose religion is noted on their passports. This small community exists under economic and legal discrimination sanctioned by the Syrian Government. Currently, six men are in custody, without charges having been brought against them. They have not been allowed contact, and calls for their release have gone unanswered. Syrian Jews are banned from emigrating, because the Syrian Government assumes they would emigrate to Israel. This severe lack of freedom is straining this historic community to its limits.

And while we are all now very preoccupied with the large outpouring of Jews from the Soviet Union, and must rejoice in having finally achieved a human rights victory after so many years, what is still lacking in the Soviet Union is true glasnost for Soviet Jews. We have been told for many months that reviews were underway regarding secrecy restrictions and the plight of poor relatives. Yet with all those who have been granted permission to emigrate there are still a goodly number who are still refused on the most spurious grounds. Individuals are still being refused permission, relatives withhold their signature arbitrarily, and those who wish to exercise their right to freedom of emigration have no official recourse. Under the guise of glasnost, the ultranationalistic and openly anti-Semitic organization "Pamyat" continues to operate. Education restrictions for Jews at institutions of higher learning remain. The more things change, it seems, the more they remain the same. Although some small spark of Jewish cultural life is now being allowed to present itself in cities and towns in the Soviet Union. There are no firm guarantees that this will continue. We are encouraged by some of the actions taken by the Soviet Government, such as allowing more and more Soviet Jews to emigrate, yet serious concern over future practices remains. We cannot allow ourselves to become complacent. We must learn from history and act accordingly.

Mr. Speaker, the four groups of Jews we are focusing on today are but a representative sample of the persecution and denial of human rights to Jews in many countries around the world. Therefore, we must increase our efforts to alleviate their suffering, in accordance with the biblical injunction that "I am my brother's keeper." There is no more fitting season than Passover, which commemorates the redemption of the Jews from slavery in Egypt so many centuries ago. I want to thank my colleagues once again for permitting us to participate in this special order, certain in the knowledge that our present and future efforts will bear fruit.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join my colleagues in focusing world attention on the plight of Jews throughout the world who

are subjected to severe forms of persecution and harassment at the hands of government officials in many of the countries where they reside. Over four decades have passed since the Holocaust, and yet, persecution of Jews persists in many nations the world over.

In the Soviet Union over 2 million Jews are denied their basic freedoms and the right to practice their own religious beliefs. Although Secretary General Gorbachev has promised a new openness, government-sanctioned activities against Jews continue. Thousands of individuals have attempted to emigrate to Israel and the United States, and repeatedly have been denied permission on flimsy grounds. Numerous reports of incidents of harassment and government-approved anti-Semitic activities surface daily.

Human rights violations against Jews is not limited to the Soviet Union. In Africa, about 15,000 Ethiopian Jews are trapped within a country in the midst of civil strife. These Jews have been subjected to forced resettlements and imposed family separations. In Yemen, thousands of Jews are stranded and face the danger of extermination.

At a time when so much attention in the press is on the current situation in Gaza and the West Bank, it is important also to remember the plight of thousands of Jews trapped in Syria, who have been cruelly mistreated by the Syrian government. These Syrian Jews have been subjected to some of the most tyrannical forms of oppression, including targeted killings by the secret police. Their travel is restricted, and they face arbitrary arrests and detentions on trumped up charges.

The Jews in the Soviet Union, Ethiopia, Syria, Yemen, and elsewhere have stood up to the brutality and harassment of their oppressors and are surviving. Their perseverance is a source of strength and inspiration for all people throughout the world who are experiencing similar oppression.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate that we in the House of Representatives continue to condemn these human rights violations against the Jews in order to focus world attention on their plight. The court of world opinion must be brought to bear so that Jews may have restored to them the right to emigrate and to practice their religion free from persecution.

Mr. JAMES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues in speaking out against the persecution of Jews around the world.

As the Jewish holiday of Passover comes to an end, a holiday which commemorates the freedom of enslaved Jews from Egypt years ago, it is unfortunate that many Jews today are persecuted for their religious beliefs. From Syria to Ethiopia to the Soviet Union, Jews suffer restrictions on religious worship, cultural expression, and the right to emigrate, to name a few.

As Americans we enjoy a nation with numerous constitutionally-provided rights, such as freedom of religion and freedom of speech. Consequently, I believe it can be difficult for us to conceive of the persecution that other people experience, such as Soviet Jews. Nonetheless, with our freedoms I believe comes a responsibility to the people of the world to work toward the achievement of their basic freedoms also. Congressional attention

to this issue can only help this important cause.

As I serve in the Congress I will be committed to improving the plight of persecuted Jews worldwide, and I commend the Congressional Human Rights Caucus for planning this special order.

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with my colleagues in condemning the persecution of Jews in Ethiopia, Syria, Yemen, and the U.S.S.R.

Despite efforts to end anti-Semitism we find that Jews throughout the world continue to face oppression and are denied their basic religious and human rights. For example, Ethiopian Jews are threatened by famine, disease, and a bloody civil war. Some 12,000 to 15,000 Jews, mostly women, children, the elderly, and the infirm, remain under the brutal rule of a military dictator. Many of these people long to be reunited with their families, who were airlifted out by Israel during Operations Joshua and Moses. The separation of families has caused severe emotional distress on the part of the separated children, in some cases leading to attempted suicide or self-starvation. Jews in Ethiopia also suffer from harsh religious discrimination—including harassment of their leaders and a ban on the teaching of Hebrew and Jewish studies. Special permission is required for holiday gatherings which is frequently denied by the government.

Syrian Jewry is treated as a second class citizenry by the Government of Hafez Assad. Jews are not allowed to emigrate and must pay a fee to travel abroad for short time periods. Even then, entire families are never issued passports at the same time. Jews are also barred from military service and their government employment is restricted to only a small number of low-level jobs.

Yemeni Jews are at the bottom of the social order due to the fact that they are scattered throughout the country. They have no right to travel, change residences, pray openly, become professionals, or own land. No synagogues exist in the country and contact with foreigners is prohibited. As a result of another Israeli airlift, Operation Magic Carpet in 1949, many Yemeni Jews are separated from their families and are prevented from joining them in Israel.

Although the Soviet Union has increased emigration for some Jews, many still suffer from educational, employment, and severe emigration restrictions. Pamyet, an anti-Semitic organization, agitates for more regulation of the Jewish nationality. It has led to further restrictions on Jewish life, seen in the fact that books in Hebrew are illegal, there is a shortage of consecrated Jewish cemeteries, and only one Yeshiva, a religious training school, is in existence for more than 2 million Jews. Furthermore, Jewish activists who publicly protest their lack of rights are harassed and denounced. I encourage my colleagues to draw attention to these atrocities in the hope that we stop this persecution against Jews.

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, today I take this opportunity to join my colleagues in calling attention to the persecution of Jews in Syria. They suffer the full brunt of this authoritarian-police state's terror. They undergo constant surveillance, subjected to random searches and arbitrary arrests. The right to a

quick and fair trial is nonexistent. It is not an uncommon occurrence for family members to disappear in police custody and never be heard from again. Many are refused the right to emigrate.

The persecution that the Jews suffer is symptomatic of Syria's hard-line stance toward the State of Israel. Syria is dedicated to the destruction of the Jewish State. Syria is one of those few nations that actively uses terrorism to achieve its foreign policy goals. Its hard-line position and expansionist policies are a major source of instability in the Middle East. This is clearly seen today with Syria's active, centrally provocative role in Lebanon's chaos and violence. Only when Syria recognizes Israel as a legitimate State and ceases engaging in activities to undermine its existence, can there be a chance of a Middle East settlement. Hopefully then the persecution of the Jews in Syria will stop. However until that day, we must remain vigilant and continue to support positive efforts to help them and others like them around the globe.

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. I am honored once again to join with fellow Members of Congress in the 1989 Congressional Call to Conscience Vigil for Soviet Jewry. The vigil is in its 13th year and has proven to be a constructive method for Congress to speak out on behalf of Soviet Jews wishing to emigrate.

Now is a particularly difficult time for many refuseniks in the Soviet Union. Passover, a holiday marking the exodus of Jews from Egypt, is being celebrated by Jews around the world. Sadly, for refuseniks in the Soviet Union, it is impossible to celebrate this occasion with members of their family who have emigrated.

Many constituents from the 17th district in Florida, which I represent, have written my office to express deep concern about Anatoly Genis and his family, refuseniks living in Moscow. The Genis family first applied to migrate in 1976, and has been refused permission 24 times since then.

Anatoly is 52 years old and has a Ph.D. in mathematics, although he has not been able to practice in his field since he applied for an exit visa. In order to support his family he has worked in menial labor as a loader and more recently held a job sweeping an underground passageway.

The Genis family has suffered incredible hardships over the past several years. In 1984 after the birth of their third son, Anatoly's wife Galya became ill and unable to care for the family. Two of their sons are also ill, Peter has severely high blood pressure and Seva suffers from Cushing's Disease. In addition, Anatoly lost his job in 1985 creating a severe strain on a family with great medical expenses.

Since 1988, the Genis family has become much more involved with the refusenik community. On September 15, 1988, Anatoly was arrested for demonstrating with other refuseniks near the Ministry of Radio Industry and served for 10 days in prison.

It is my hope that this touching story of Anatoly Genis and his family will generate more action by my colleagues on behalf of him and all refuseniks in the Soviet Union. While the emigration of Soviet Jews has dramatically increased this year, the Genis family is still celebrating Passover separated from family. Per-

haps next year through the efforts of Congress, they too may be free to celebrate in Jerusalem.

Mr. JONES of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California for taking this most important special order.

Mr. Speaker, this Passover week, Jews the world over celebrate freedom from the tyranny of slavery. They celebrate it in America, in Western Europe and in Israel, where Jews are free to live as Jews without fear of persecution.

But they celebrate, too, in the ancient Jewish Quarters of Syria, Ethiopia, and Yemen, where the status of being Jewish deprives them of the most fundamental freedoms. They are regarded as second class or noncitizens in their own countries; they are not permitted to live as free people, and they are not permitted to leave.

In Ethiopia, Jews are called "Falashas"—the term itself means "stranger" or "landless"—and for 2,700 years they have endured enslavement, forced conversion and physical destruction. Yet they have clung to their heritage and pray each Passover for the next to be spent in Jerusalem. In 1984 and 1985, that dream came true for the 8,000 Ethiopian Jews rescued from Sudanese refugee camps by the United States-Israeli secret airlifts, Operation Moses and Operation Joshua. But for the 15,000 mostly women, children and elderly Jews who remain stranded in Ethiopia, the dream of joining their relatives and celebrating the next Passover year in Jerusalem, must appear very dim indeed.

In 1949, more than 50,000 members of Yemen's Jewish community were flown to Israel in the airlift "Operation Moses," in what must have seemed like a modern day miracle to this people who had lived for so long in a land which had imposed many hardships upon them. Although fewer than 1,500 members of Yemen's Jewish community now remain they are still denied the rights to travel, to own land, to bear arms and to pray openly. They steadfastly continue, however, to adhere to the tenets of their religion, and to hope for the day when they too, can join their relatives in Israel.

In Syria, the 4,000 Jews who remain live in the absence of freedom and with the everpresent burden of dictatorship. They are absolutely forbidden to emigrate, and on the rare occasions when they are permitted to travel to another country, they are required to post bonds, and to leave family members behind. Syrian Jews are not permitted, under any circumstances, to travel to Israel, and any attempt to do so can and does result in arrest. In spite of these hardships, these people, too, continue to practice Judaism, and to long for the freedom which is celebrated each Passover by Jews the world over.

Today, Mr. Speaker, freedom loving people of all faiths are one with those who are denied those basic freedoms. They are on our minds and in our hearts. * * * Go down Moses, tell ol' Pharaoh—let my people go.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, Passover is a highly appropriate time to remember the past and present hardships suffered by Jews. I am pleased to participate in this special order to bring attention to the problems of oppression

and discrimination which continue to confront Jews throughout the world.

The persecution of Jews is not endemic to any single region of the globe; it is a condition still prevalent in many parts of the world. Demonstrations of milder, but no less unacceptable, forms of anti-Semitism are sadly familiar occurrences even in the United States, where the recent popularity of Neo-Nazi and white supremacist movements can only be viewed with apprehension and alarm.

During my time in Congress, I have paid especially close attention to the plight of Jews in the Soviet Union. While their conditions have certainly improved during the past 4 years, it is important to remember that anti-Semitic sentiment in the Soviet Union has very deep roots. The right to emigrate, recognized in international agreements to which the Soviet Union is a signatory, has not been acknowledged by the country's leadership. Even today, many Jews are arbitrarily denied the right of religious freedom and cultural expression, while the presence of reactionary movements threatens a potentially violent backlash aimed at members of the Jewish community.

Today's special order provides an important opportunity to focus our attention on the continuing persecution of Jews, and remind ourselves that much remains to be done before this problem will be eliminated. I ask my colleagues to strongly support efforts to confront anti-Semitism, whether it be in Damascus, Moscow, or in their own hometown.

Mr. DWYER of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my colleagues, Congressman LANTOS and Congressman PORTER, for arranging for this special order this evening to discuss a serious issue which does not get the attention it fully deserves.

There is still a significant amount of persecution against Jews in several countries of the world. While we are well aware of the plight of Soviet Jews, there are Jews suffering discrimination in Yemen, Syria, and Ethiopia.

We have been encouraged in the last year over the numbers of Soviet Jews which have been permitted to leave the Soviet Union. Many of us participating in this special order this evening are cosponsors of legislation which would increase the refugee cap by 28,000, 19,000 of which would be for Soviet refugees who would be resettled under the voluntary agency matching grant program.

However, while increased numbers of Soviet Jews have been allowed to leave, hundreds of thousands are still waiting. Many of these are long-term refuseniks whose situations are familiar to us. All Soviet Jews are subjected to a second-class citizenship status. And, so while we applaud the easing of Soviet emigration policies, we must not relax our efforts to continue to press for substantially higher emigration quotas for Soviet Jews.

The situation of the 12,000 to 15,000 Ethiopian Jews stranded in the Gondar Province is very precarious. It is true that during Operations Moses and Joshua in 1984-85 almost 18,000 Jews were flown out of Ethiopia and have resettled in Israel. An additional 8,000 were rescued from Sudanese refugee camps before the operations became public and were halted.

Today, those Jews still trapped in Ethiopia are separated from their family members and

are caught in a war zone between the government troops of Colonel Mengistu and rebel forces in the north. The fighting, which routinely spills over into the Gondar Province, hampers all relief efforts to get food and supplies to those stranded.

The Jews in Ethiopia are forbidden to emigrate and the teaching of Hebrew and Jewish studies is prohibited. They are restricted to Gondar and have no freedom of movement within country. Because the threat of famine is no longer imminent, attention has been diverted from Ethiopia. No longer do we see reports on nightly news programs of refugees in their own country wandering from village to village seeking food and a haven from the fighting. But, just because these scenes don't fill our living rooms each night, doesn't mean that it isn't still happening or that we can afford to forget those who are trapped by war, separated from their families and persecuted while waiting and hoping to somehow emigrate to Israel.

We can confirm little about the small pockets of Jews living in Yemen. Once a community of 54,000, estimates place the total Jewish population there today at between 1,000 and 1,500. Because of the isolation in which they live, it is very difficult to ascertain the true extent of the discrimination against them. They are second-class citizens who must obtain permission to change residences, to pray openly, to become professionals or to travel—even in the pursuit of a livelihood. They are forbidden to have contact with foreigners and are subject to arrest if they are caught doing so. There are few synagogues, most having been converted to mosques many years ago. Those who are still in Yemen seek to emigrate to Israel, where most of the Jews went early in this century when strict laws controlling all aspects of their lives were imposed. Though small in number, their plight must be brought to the world's attention so that efforts to have them relocated to Israel can meet with success.

Today, 4,000 Jews are trapped in Syria. Appeals to be reunited with family outside Syria are routinely denied. There is almost no hope for these people to emigrate to Israel because of the state of war which exists between Syria and Israel. International travel for Syrian Jews is made difficult because they are required by law to post substantial bonds in order to assure their return to Syria and the government seldom issues passports to all members of a Jewish family at the same time.

Although the focus of international human rights conferences, there has been little or no improvement in their conditions inside Syria; and, without continued international attention on their situation, conditions could worsen.

Mr. GREEN. I commend my colleagues, Mr. LANTOS and Mr. PORTER, for calling this special order to focus on the plight of Jews around the world who persevere in their centuries old battle for religious and cultural freedom.

During this season of Passover in which we observe the exodus of enslaved and oppressed Jews from Egypt, it is fitting that we take a moment to recognize the unique struggle of the Jewish diaspora around the world. One not so very well known example is that of the small and courageous community of Jews

who exist in Cuba, and it is a fragment of their story which I should like to focus on today.

In Cuba today there are less than 1,200 Jews, or roughly 300 families. Prior to the 1959 revolution, their numbers totaled just under 15,000. While there have been Jews in Cuba since the early years of this century, most of them came to live there during the 1920's and 1930's. Until 1961, they maintained five schools for their community, but with the revolution those schools were nationalized. After that time, one school was allowed to continue to provide language, history, and cultural education, and the Cuban Government gave the community a bus for the transport of the Jewish children to and from their afternoon instruction. During the 1970's the school bus could no longer be provided, but instruction continues for a small group of children during Sunday School classes. A Venezuelan community has since provided them with a van.

The Jewish community in Cuba does not feel itself to be under persecution or harassment by the government, and as a whole they are left to their own. At the time of the revolution there were economic and political ties with Israel, but Cuba broke relations with Israel in 1973. Although there was some increased tension for the Jewish community following that event, relations between that community and the government have improved in recent years. Even during the late 1970's when anti-Israel tension was high in Cuba, the community did not feel threatened by anti-Semitism.

Because the Cuban Jewish community has no rabbi, Dr. José Miller serves as the nominal leader of the community. He is a physician and teaches at the medical school in Havana. Adela Dworin leads the Jewish Community House of Cuba. The Jewish community in Cuba, while small and isolated, is proud and active in maintaining its cultural heritage. I take this opportunity to commend them for their perseverance, and I should like to support them in their efforts to improve the conditions of their synagogue which is in great need of structural repair, and also in their attempts to bring a rabbi to their community in Havana.

If individuals or groups are interested in sending donations of support to the Cuban Jewish community, contributions can be sent to the Canadian Jewish Congress, attention: Dr. Edmund Lipsitz, 4600 Bathurst Street, Willowdale, ON, Canada, M2R3V2. Please indicate with your donation that it is specifically for the Jewish Community House of Cuba (Casa de la Comunidad Hebrea de Cuba).

In addition to needing funds for the repair of their synagogue, the Jewish Community in Cuba is always in need of funds for the purchase of holiday foods such as gefilte fish and matzoth.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, the situation of Jews in the U.S.S.R. in the era of glasnost is a study in light and shadow.

Jewish emigration has been allowed to increase substantially; the Soviet authorities profess a new tolerance of religious and cultural instruction and observance. These changes have been spotlighted by the Soviets at summits and in other international forums. The So-

viets say these changes show that the promise of a new era of openness is being fulfilled. We do indeed welcome these positive developments.

At the same time, behind the scenes, in the shadows, many Jews who wish to emigrate continue to face refusal when they ask permission to leave the Soviet Union; the grounds remain as arbitrary as before. It is far from clear that the current rate of emigration will be allowed to continue. For example, the authorities have promulgated new emigration policies that could make it even harder to leave the country.

Deeper in the shadows, there is a disturbing resurgence of anti-Semitic speech and agitation. This, too, is being tolerated in the new era.

The fears and hopes and tensions of Soviet Jews these days are captured well in a March 29 article in the Christian Science Monitor by William Echikson, entitled "The Paradoxes of Glasnost." On the one hand, Mr. Echikson reports, "an organized Jewish community is re-emerging in the Soviet Union." Soviet Jews have a new cultural center in Moscow. The study and teaching of Hebrew is no longer a crime, and many Jews are studying Jewish history, celebrating Jewish holidays, and studying Hebrew.

Mr. Echikson cites a poignant example of the "hunger for Judaism" that Jews are now expressing: a meeting of the "Jewish Book-lovers" in a crowded apartment in Moscow. Mr. Echikson found there is "a standing-room-only crowd to hear a talk on Israel from two visitors from Jerusalem. There are all ages, from early teens to grandparents. They ask questions in Russian, in English, and in Hebrew—and they listen intently to the responses."

A schoolteacher attending her first meeting of the Jewish Booklovers summed up the enthusiasm and fear that coexist in the Jewish community in the U.S.S.R. nowadays. "When a friend told me about this meeting yesterday, I still was afraid, but then he told me you could learn about Jewish history and philosophy, and meet these guests from Israel. Well, it was just too tempting."

The fear she spoke of is just as real as the enthusiasm, and it still inhibits many Jews from claiming and cultivating their cultural heritage. Jews still are identified by Soviet law as a separate nationality. They still carry passports marked "Jewish." They still face discrimination in jobs and higher education. They are trying to rebuild a Jewish life that the authorities have tried for decades to eradicate. As Richard Schifter, Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, has said, "If the term 'cultural genocide' is to have any meaning, it applies to the experience of the Jews of the Soviet Union."

The anti-Semitism out of which that policy grew has not disappeared. Indeed, it is being whipped up in public meetings by members of the Russian nationalist group Pamyat. As Mr. Echikson reports, Pamyat demagogues are haranguing crowds with cries of "Jewish conspiracy," denunciations of "dirty Jews brazenly penetrating our entire society, especially in profitable places." And a Jewish leader at Moscow's Central Synagogue says, "people

have started referring to me again as 'the Yid.'"

In emigration policy, despite pledges to the contrary from Gorbachev, "access to state secrets" is still being used as a reason for refusing emigration applications by Soviet Jews—even when the alleged access ceased 25 years ago, as in the case of Vladimir Raiz of Vilnius [Vilna]. This example is hardly isolated. Even after the Soviets signed the Vienna final document on human rights in January, with provision for a human rights conference in Moscow in 1991, emigration applications were refused on grounds of access to classified information in jobs that the applicants had left more than 10 years ago. The Union of Councils for Soviet Jews received reports of 17 such refusals in Moscow and Leningrad even in the first weeks after the signing of the Vienna final document.

The promise of freedom for Soviet Jews has yet to be fulfilled. The Jewish cultural revival there remains at risk. Under these conditions, it would be a grave error to conclude that it is no longer a hazard simply to be a Jew in the U.S.S.R. The painful truth is that official oppression has been only partially dismantled, and popular anti-Semitism is on the rise. The Jews of the U.S.S.R. continue to need our help in their struggle for freedom.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to draw my colleagues' attention to the matter of anti-Semitism in today's world. Anti-Semitism has been prevalent since Biblical times when the Hebrews were enslaved in Egypt for 400 years, making pyramids for the Pharaoh. This week is the commemoration of the liberation of the Hebrews from this period of slavery. Today, we should reflect not only on that exodus from Egypt, but also on the Jews being oppressed in many different countries today.

In Yemen, there are thousands of Jews who experience injustices every day. They are detained without trial, arrested randomly, and have their mail censored. They are not permitted to emigrate from Yemen so that they may even try to escape this oppression.

In 1985, we saw an attempt to airlift as many Jews from Ethiopia as possible. This was called "Operation Moses," and it was successful in evacuating 7,000 Jews to a free life in Israel. Unfortunately, there are still many trapped inside Ethiopia. Estimates range as high as 25,000 who are religiously oppressed, separated from their families within Ethiopia, and denied the right to emigrate. I support the cause of these people, and for this reason I joined the Congressional Caucus for Ethiopian Jewry. I urge my supportive colleagues to do the same.

The Soviet Union has shown progress lately in her release of 9,461 Jews in the first quarter of 1989. This is half of the number released in the entire 1988 calendar year and more than the total number released in 1987. While this is encouraging, there are still 2 million Jews who are denied religious freedom and the right to emigrate freely. Anti-Semitism in the U.S.S.R. has also resulted in the desecration of Jewish property.

Mr. Speaker, you certainly know that anti-Semitism is rampant in several countries, but it is a surprise to many that one of the worst offenders is Syria. Syrian secret police routine-

ly kill and torture innocent Jews after arresting them arbitrarily. These people are treated as second-class citizens. We cannot let these atrocities go unnoticed and therefore condoned.

We in America are lucky to have the rights and freedoms we do, but too often we take them for granted. The crimes committed against the Jewish citizens of these states by the governments of these and other countries must not be allowed to continue. They should know that we, the Members of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus and the Members of the U.S. Congress are watching them.

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, like many of my colleagues who are participating in today's special order, I have been an ardent advocate of human rights and religious freedom around the world. Over the years, members of the Human Rights Caucus and the U.S. Congress have been tireless in their commitment to promote these noble causes to every opportunity. I'm proud to be associated with this dedicated work and pleased to stand before you to recognize the tremendous inroads that have been made in the fight for freedom.

In 1988, nearly 25,000 Soviet Jews were granted visas to emigrate and be reunited with their families. My Fourth Congressional District has been fortunate in helping to secure freedom for our own adopted refuseniks: Hillel Butman and Ida Nudel now live with their families in Israel, and Yakov Rabinovich has settled in my own area of Long Island, NY. Recently, we received news that our current adopted family, the Kazakevich family of Leningrad, was granted permission and, hopefully, the entire family will be on a plane to Israel within the next few weeks.

I'm gratified to have played a role in winning freedom for these individuals who suffered many years of terrible persecution and oppression simply because they are Jewish. Yet, because of their abiding faith, these brave men and women endured. They overcame great adversity, and we rejoice in their victory.

Yet, for all those who have realized their dream of freedom, there are hundreds of thousands of Jews around the world who cannot practice their Jewish religion and culture. Their personal dignity has been stripped from them and their rights trampled upon by tyrannical governments. That such persecution and repression still exists should be repugnant to Americans and all freedom-loving people, and we should be doing everything possible to eradicate religious intolerance and anti-Semitism in every pocket of the globe where this repulsive disease thrives like the cancer it is. Unfortunately, it appears that many democratic nations have been basking in the warm afterglow of glasnost that has made them complacent, and I fear that citizens may be fooled into believing that human rights violations no longer exist.

For those wide-eyed innocents who fall into this category, I ask them to consider the plight of thousands of Jews in Ethiopia, Syria, and Yemen, and as many as 2 million in the Soviet Union who are denied religious freedom, refused emigration, and live in fear under the daily threat of government-sanctioned violence. That is the reality of the human rights situation in the world today and what we seek

to focus attention on with the special order this afternoon.

Recently, Jewish families observed the holiday of Passover which marks the exodus of enslaved and oppressed Jews from Egypt, led by Moses to freedom in Canaan. Their courage and faith offers inspiration and hope to those who still struggle. But these people cannot succeed alone. The problem is so enormous, people may wonder how one person can make a difference. Every letter helps. Every voice raised in protest joins in a chorus for freedom that cannot be ignored. We must not let the spirit of solidarity languish and die a certain death from benign neglect. These brave men and women need our help and support. I, for one, will continue in the fight for freedom, and I hope concerned citizens everywhere will join me in leading the cause for peace.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. Speaker, during this season of Passover, when we commemorate the freeing of the Jews from bondage in Egypt, it is most appropriate to rededicate ourselves to endure the freedom of Jews around the world today who remain oppressed and persecuted in countries like Ethiopia, Syria, Yemen, and the Soviet Union.

Jewish people in each of these countries are denied their basic human rights of religious freedom and cultural expression. They are the victims of state sponsored anti-Semitic propaganda, and suffer from the desecration of Jewish property. They face travel restrictions within their own countries and they are not free to emigrate.

Moreover, pogroms are not just an ugly remnant of the past. I am horrified that Jews in Syria and in Yemen now live daily with the fear of random searches of their homes, of arbitrary arrests, of torture, and of detention without trial by their governments. We must vigorously protest this most violent form of persecution.

Many of us in the Congressional Human Rights Caucus have been moved in recent years by the plight of those Jews who have been cruelly separated from their loved ones because of their country's harsh and discriminatory emigration policies. At least 15,000 Ethiopian Jews and 5,000 Jews from Yemen have been barred from joining their families in Israel. At least 3,000 Soviet Jews have been denied permission to emigrate. There are now 20 family reunification cases pending in the Soviet Union involving 48 separate individuals.

Jews who apply for exit visas face incredible obstacles and severe penalties. Nowhere is this more evident than in the Soviet Union. Soviet Jews who apply to leave the country are harassed by Soviet agents, immediately lose their jobs, and are often incarcerated on trumped-up charges.

In Syria, where Jews are forbidden to emigrate, there have been reports of Jews who have been imprisoned on suspicion of having attempted to leave the country.

This kind of persecution and oppression must end. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations includes the right of all people to freely emigrate and the right of family reunification. We in the United States have an obligation to make sure that Ethiopia, Syria, Yemen, and the Soviet

Union adhere to the tenets expressed in this document.

It is traditional to end the Passover seder with the words "next year in Jerusalem." Before the foundation of the modern State of Israel, these words expressed the hope that all Jews would soon be together in one place to live and worship freely. These words continue to be a source of inspiration and hope for all Jews who are oppressed. It is my personal hope that this year we can make great strides toward securing the freedom of Jews everywhere.

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, as a free, democratic nation, it is often hard for us to comprehend the trials of those who are prisoners of conscience, living with persecution every day of their lives. We as a free democratic nation are one of their best hopes for survival, and we must assist their cause. Basic human rights are a right that all American citizens demand and deserve. Soviet Jews also demand human rights, they deserve human rights, but they do not receive these basic rights.

A Jewish mother and her child in America are no different than a Jewish mother and her child in the Soviet Union—except that the latter are in constant fear of their lives because they dare to practice what they believe. We in the United States take for granted our right to exercise free speech and religion. Though we are often frustrated by our Government's service to the American people, we must remember that the very government which sometimes disillusion us, offers every American citizen the right to a private and free existence. Likewise, we must realize that Soviet Jews cannot take advantage of the freedoms we are accorded by our Government—freedoms to speak, to quarrel, to change our station in life. We must make sure that Soviet Jews, as well as other prisoners of conscience, are afforded these same opportunities.

We should not let the term "glasnost" cloud our vision and skew our efforts to wipe out human rights abuses. We must not wane in our dogged determination to free Soviet Jews from persecution because the Soviet Government has created the concept of glasnost. We must maintain our resolve and seize every opportunity to ensure the emigration of persecuted refuseniks from the Soviet Union. Our conscience will not let us stop working toward this end until the Soviet Government realizes that their acts of persecution, not accepted by the free world, must be altered to ensure that all human beings, regardless of heritage, must be free. Until this happens, glasnost is just another word and persecution is just another reality.

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment at this time to note the special order called by the Congressional Human Rights Caucus to recognize the thousands of Jews around the world who continue to be oppressed and denied their basic religious rights. While certain events have taken place which provide some hope, the persecution of Jews remains a global problem. As Representatives TOM LANTOS and JOHN PORTER, cochairman of the caucus, noted in their "Dear Colleague" of April 18, 1989 several nations maintain policies which

treat their Jewish populations as substandard citizens. Four nations in particular continue to encourage and participate in discriminating against Jews.

Yemeni Jews' second-class status prevents them from sharing many of the privileges enjoyed by their Muslim neighbors, including the right to travel, to freely change residences, to bear arms, to pray openly or to become professional or landowners. In Syria, over 4,000 Jews are refused emigration and treated as second-class citizens. They undergo constant surveillance, arbitrary arrests, torture, restricted travel rights, random night searches of their homes, and killings by secret police. And in Ethiopia, the Jewish population continues to suffer from forced migration and restrictions on religious rights and expression.

In the Soviet Union, despite the general movement toward economic and political reform, Soviet Jews continue to be persecuted as well. According to Israeli sources, there are still approximately 370,000 Soviet Jews who have applied for exit visas and some of them are long-term refuseniks, many of them medical emergencies. Soviet Jews continue to suffer from educational and employment disadvantages that are imposed deliberately by the Soviet Government. Furthermore, while Soviet authorities certainly deserve some credit for the easing of restrictions of Jewish cultural institutions in 1988, it is still unclear how much autonomy officially recognized institutions will be allowed to exercise.

It is only fitting that on the week of Passover, which is recognized as the "Festival of Freedom," that we serve notice that the continued denial for many of the Jewish faith of basic human rights, is unacceptable. I am hopeful that as long as governments participate or permit the persecution of people for their religious beliefs, that we will speak out against those nations and call them to task for their actions.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues in condemning the continuing persecution of Jews. Last week was the celebration of Passover, "Festival of Freedom" a week-long celebration that marks the exodus of enslaved and oppressed Jews from Egypt. Yet today there are still thousands of Jews around the world who are still oppressed and being denied basic religious rights.

Jews continue to suffer in such countries as Ethiopia, Syria, Yemen, and of course the U.S.S.R. Such violation of human rights as forced family separations, denial of right to emigrate, unlawful arrests and detention, tortures, illegal searches of homes, and desecration of Jewish properties are just some of the atrocities that these brave people continue to suffer. Some of the above-mentioned countries would have us to believe that reform is taking place and that there is no longer a problem called Jewish persecution.

We concerned members of the human race must remain ever vigilant to assure that governments do not establish policies and practices of systematically victimizing certain groups of citizens because of their religious beliefs. I call upon Mr. Bush to take the lead in holding these nations accountable for the human rights violations of their Jewish citizens. Several international watchdog agencies

have carefully and thoroughly documented the continuing plight of Jews around the world who are persecuted daily. I want to commend them for their outstanding work. I want to also commend the Congressional Human Rights Caucus for sponsoring this special order and for keeping the plight of persecuted Jews in the public's eye.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include therein extraneous material on the subject of the special order today by the gentleman from California [Mr. LANTOS].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

MUSIC CENTRE HONORS LIVING MUSICAL LEGEND

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, May 1, the Music Centre of Winnetka will be awarding the David Dushkin Service Award to this year's honorees, Sir Georg and Lady Solti. This award is given to those who best exemplify the spirit of the founders of the Music Centre, Dorothy and David Dushkin.

It is a pleasure to join the distinguished members of the Music Centre in honoring Sir Georg and Lady Solti. While we salute Sir Georg for two decades of distinguished service as music director of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, we recognize that time alone cannot measure the legacy of excellence he leaves to the CSO, the city of Chicago, and the music world at large.

Sir Georg has inspired leadership and expertise and has earned the acclaim of audiences throughout the world. The international reputation of the Chicago Symphony has brought continued honor to the people of Chicago and our entire area. I know I speak for everyone when I say that it has been a privilege to hear the CSO under Sir Georg's baton

and a delight to support a truly world class orchestra.

It is no mystery why the great musicians, conductors, and composers of our time are afforded special recognition: through their art, we may experience the exquisite range of human emotion and touch heights of joyous expression that language cannot capture. For this fulfillment and enrichment of our spirit, we owe our deepest gratitude.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. WELDON) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. JAMES, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. COLEMAN of Missouri, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PORTER, for 60 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. STAGGERS) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. COYNE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BROOKS, for 5 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. WELDON) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.

Mr. COUGHLIN.

Ms. SNOWE.

Mr. McEWEN.

Mrs. ROUKEMA in two instances.

Mr. BUECHNER.

Mr. MARLENEE.

Mr. PORTER.

Mr. TAUKE

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. STAGGERS) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. OWENS of Utah.

Mr. TORRES.

Mr. SLATTERY in two instances.

Mr. ANDREWS.

Mr. DARDEN.

Mr. KANJORSKI.

Mr. ALEXANDER.

Mr. LANTOS in two instances.

Mr. DYMALLY in two instances.

Mr. HOYER.

Mr. WEISS.

Mr. OLIN.

Mr. SMITH of Florida.

Mr. GAYDOS.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. COLEMAN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 46 minutes a.m.), under its previous order the House adjourned until Monday, May 1, 1989, at 12 noon.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Amendments to various miscellaneous reports and various consolidated reports filed with the Committee on House Administration and forwarded to the Clerk of the House concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized by interparliamentary unions and other similar groups or delegations in connection with foreign travel during calendar year 1988, as well as reports of various House committees concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized by them during the first quarter of calendar year 1989 in connection with foreign travel are as follows:

AMENDED REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 1988

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Samuel G. Wise	1/24	3/26	Austria							9,401.00	9,401.00
Committee total										9,401.00	9,401.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

STENY H. HOYER, Mar. 9, 1989.

AMENDED REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 1988

Name of member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Miscellaneous expenses incurred during visit of code Hoyer to Poland.	4/6	4/9	Poland							3,248.00	3,248.00

April 27, 1989

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

7607

AMENDED REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 1988—Continued

Name of member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Samuel G. Wise.....	4/18	5/10	Austria.....						3,333.00		3,333.00
	5/22	6/21	Austria.....						4,421.80		4,421.80
Committee total.....									11,002.80		11,002.80

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

STENY H. HOYER, Mar. 9, 1989.

AMENDED REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, UNITED STATES-CANADA INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP, UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 1988

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Additional delegation expenses.....									32.83		32.83
Committee total.....									32.83		32.83

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

DANTE B. FASCELL, Apr. 19, 1989.

AMENDED REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 1988

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Samuel G. Wise.....	7/4	8/5	Austria.....						4,359.00		4,359.00
Committee total.....									4,359.00		4,359.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

STENY H. HOYER, Mar. 9, 1989.

AMENDED REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1988

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Mary Sue Hafner.....	11/11	11/20	U.S.S.R.....		1,665.00						1,665.00
Beth Ritchie.....	11/11	11/20	U.S.S.R.....		1,665.00						1,665.00
Committee total.....					3,330.00						3,330.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

³ Originally reported \$1,850, \$185 was returned.

STENY H. HOYER, Mar. 9, 1989.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MEXICO-UNITED STATES INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP, UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1988

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Ronald D. Coleman	3/4	3/7	United States		307.59						307.59
E de la Garza (Chairman)	3/4	3/7	United States		363.08		³ 147.87				602.95
Tom DeLay	3/4	3/6	United States		191.50		⁴ 92.00				339.37
David Dreier	3/4	3/7	United States		385.14		⁴ 147.87				766.16
Sam Gejdenson	3/5	3/6	United States		119.15		⁴ 381.02				119.15
Sam Gibbons	3/4	3/7	United States		344.04						491.91
Benjamin Gilman	3/4	3/6	United States		223.69		⁴ 147.87				740.56
William Goodling	3/4	3/7	United States		335.25		⁴ 369.00				716.27
Jim Kolbe	3/4	3/7	United States		285.75		⁴ 381.02				666.77
George Miller	3/4	3/5	United States		105.63		⁴ 147.87				253.50
Sid Morrison	3/4	3/7	United States		285.75						285.75
Charles Rangel	3/4	3/6	United States		238.60		⁴ 147.87				386.47
Gus Yatron (Vice Chairman)	3/4	3/7	United States		355.95		⁴ 381.02				736.97
Eliot Brown	3/4	3/6	United States		196.90		⁴ 147.87				344.77
Mario Castillo	3/5	3/7	United States		198.31						198.31
Elizabeth Daoust	2/1	2/5	United States		443.11		⁴ 318.00				761.11
					443.33						
Jim Davis	3/3	3/7	United States		40.00		² 233.15				716.48
Ed Jurek	3/4	3/7	United States		316.56		² 147.87				464.43
	3/4	3/6	United States		193.53		² 147.87				341.40
Shelly Livingston	3/3	3/7	United States		40.00						509.78
Gerald Pitchford	3/4	3/7	United States		294.28		² 381.02				675.30
Mark Tavarides	3/4	3/7	United States		311.24		² 381.02				692.26
Delegation expenses:											
State Department assistance									5,423.90		
Official delegation functions and administrative expenses									21,663.55		
Inflight expenses and control room costs									1,917.81		
Security and ground transportation									3,068.50		32,073.76
Committee total				6,488.16		⁴ 779.00		32,073.76			43,191.02
							² 3,850.10				

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.³ Department of Defense.⁴ Commercial.

E de la GARZA, Chairman, Mar. 7, 1989.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION SPECIAL ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAR. 1 AND MAR. 12, 1988

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. George E. Brown	3/8	3/12	Switzerland		271.00						
Martin Slettinger	3/8	3/12	Switzerland		642.00		² 2,139.00				2,781.00
Cheryl Mendonsa	3/8	3/12	Switzerland		642.00		² 2,133.00				2,775.00
Committee total					1,555.00		4,272.00				5,827.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.³ Commercial.

CLAUDE PEPPER, Feb. 6, 1989.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO 79TH INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION CONFERENCE, GUATEMALA, UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 8 AND APR. 17, 1988

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Claude Pepper	4/8	4/17	Guatemala		962.81		² 1,585.24		⁴ 7.94		2,555.99
Hon. George Brown	4/8	4/14	Guatemala		847.06		² 792.62		⁴ 7.94		1,647.62
							² 565.00			565.00	
Hon. Jim Bates	4/12	4/17	Guatemala		987.30		² 792.62				1,779.92
							² 289.00				289.00
Donald Anderson	4/8	4/17	Guatemala		869.88		² 1,585.24		⁴ 7.94		2,463.06
Cynthia A. Fletcher	4/8	4/17	Guatemala		847.06		² 1,585.24		⁴ 7.94		2,440.24
Julie Illsley	4/8	4/17	Guatemala		830.73		² 1,585.24		⁴ 7.94		2,423.91
Elwanda Newbold	4/8	4/17	Guatemala		847.06		² 1,585.24		⁴ 7.94		2,440.24
Peter Haven	4/8	4/17	Guatemala		977.39		² 1,585.24		⁴ 7.94		2,570.57
Thomas Mahoney	4/8	4/17	Guatemala		847.06		² 1,585.24		⁴ 7.94		2,440.24
Frances Campbell	4/8	4/17	Guatemala		924.18		² 1,585.24		⁴ 7.94		2,517.36
Martin Slettinger	4/8	4/17	Guatemala		966.29		² 1,585.24		⁴ 7.94		2,559.47
Delegation expenses:											
Control room					2,782.53						2,782.53
Official meals					3,355.64						3,355.64
Local transportation							1,702.26				1,702.26
Embassy personnel, drivers (overtime—American and FSN).									1,425.12		1,425.12

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO 79TH INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION CONFERENCE, GUATEMALA, UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 8 AND APR. 17, 1988—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Miscellaneous.....									950.64		950.64
Committee total.....					16,044.99		18,408.66		2,455.16		36,908.81

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.³ Military round trip.⁴ Departure tax.⁵ Military oneway.⁶ Commercial.

Note.—DOD transportation provided pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 22A.

CLAUDE PEPPER, Feb. 6, 1989.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO UNITED STATES-CANADA INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP, UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1988

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Jack Brooks.....	5/5	5/7	United States.....		428.25		169.69				597.94
William Broomfield.....	5/5	5/8	United States.....		589.10		612.36				1,201.46
de la Garza.....	5/5	5/8	United States.....		540.00		612.36				1,152.36
Dante B. Fascell.....	5/7	5/8	United States.....		270.00		³ 67.00				779.67
							⁴ 442.67				
Sam Gejdenson (Chairman).....	5/5	5/8	United States.....		540.00		612.36				1,152.36
Sam Gibbons.....	5/5	5/8	United States.....		588.13		169.69				757.82
Frank Horton.....	5/5	5/8	United States.....		540.00		612.36				1,152.36
John LaFalce.....	5/5	5/6	United States.....		270.00		169.69				439.69
David O.B. Martin.....	5/5	5/8	United States.....		540.00		612.36				1,152.36
Timothy Penny.....	5/5	5/8	United States.....		540.00		612.36				1,152.36
Frederick S. Upton.....	5/5	5/8	United States.....		540.00		612.36				1,152.36
Stephen K. Berry.....	5/5	5/8	United States.....		540.00		612.36				1,152.36
Kathleen Bertelsen.....	5/5	5/8	United States.....		557.44		612.36				1,169.80
John L. Brady.....	5/5	5/8	United States.....		540.00		612.36				1,152.36
Barbara Burris.....	5/5	5/8	United States.....		552.12		612.36				1,164.48
Elizabeth Daoust.....	2/23	2/26	United States.....		723.04		⁵ 431.00				1,154.04
	5/3	5/5	United States.....		924.37		⁴ 221.00		81.57		1,669.61
							⁴ 442.67				
Deborah M. Hickey.....	5/5	5/8	United States.....		540.00		612.36				1,152.36
George M. Ingram.....	2/25	2/28	United States.....		640.87		³ 431.00				1,071.87
	5/5	5/8	United States.....		622.71		612.36				1,235.07
Vic Johnson.....	5/5	5/8	United States.....		540.00		612.36				1,152.36
R. Spencer Oliver.....	5/5	5/8	United States.....		581.13		612.36				1,193.49
Gardner Peckham.....	5/5	5/8	United States.....		540.00		612.36				1,152.36
Delegation expenses:											
Official functions and administrative expenses.....									19,913.44		19,913.44
Inflight and control room expenses.....									890.32		890.32
Committee total.....					12,687.16		³ 1,150.00		20,885.33		45,914.66
							11,192.17				

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.³ Commercial.⁴ Department of Defense.

SAM GEJDENSON, Chairman, Mar. 8, 1989.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO UNITED STATES-EUROPEAN COMMUNITY INTERPARLIAMENTARY EXCHANGE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1988

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
William F. Clinger, Jr.....	6/24	6/27	United States.....		216.00		664.56				880.56
Dr. James D. Ford.....	6/24	6/27	United States.....		219.00		664.56				883.56
Bill Frenzel.....	6/24	6/27	United States.....		217.00		664.56				881.56
Sam Gibbons (Cochairman).....	6/24	6/27	United States.....		240.40		664.56				904.96
Benjamin Gilman (Cochairman).....	6/24	6/27	United States.....		224.37		664.56				888.93
Tom Lantos (Chairman).....	6/24	6/27	United States.....		216.00		664.56				880.56
Donald J. Pease.....	6/24	6/27	United States.....		218.00		664.56				882.56
Thomas C. Sawyer.....	6/24	6/27	United States.....		218.00		664.56				882.56
William M. Thomas.....	6/24	6/27	United States.....		223.50		664.56				882.56
Esteban E. Torres.....	6/24	6/27	United States.....		113.86		³ 270.00				888.06
Elizabeth Daoust.....	6/24	6/27	United States.....		216.00		664.56				880.56
Beth A. Ford.....	6/24	6/27	United States.....		216.00		664.56				880.56
Robert T. Huber.....	6/24	6/27	United States.....		216.00		³ 147.50				363.50
Dawn M. Jackson.....	6/24	6/27	United States.....		221.83		664.56				886.39

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hillel Weinberg	6/24	6/27	United States		216.00		664.56				880.56
Katherine Wilkens	6/24	6/27	United States		216.00		664.56				880.56
Official Delegation expenses											
Interpreting assistance									3,436.08		3,436.08
Ground transportation costs									1,800.00		1,800.00
Official delegation functions and administrative sessions									2,680.52		2,680.52
Inflight and control room expenses									500.06		500.07
Committee total					3,625.96		³ 417.50 9,968.40		8,416.66		22,428.52

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.³ Commercial.

TOM LANTOS, Chairman, Feb. 27, 1989.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO 80TH INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION CONFERENCE, SOFIA, BULGARIA, UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN SEPT. 15 AND SEPT. 25, 1988

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Claude Pepper	9/15	9/24	Bulgaria		1,257.94		3,515.83				4,773.77
	9/24	9/25	France		510.96						510.96
Hon. George Brown	9/16	9/24	Bulgaria		1,014.00		3,515.83				4,529.83
	9/24	9/25	France		148.90						148.90
Hon. George Wortley	9/14	9/16	Norway		455.98		⁴ 1,393.00				1,848.98
							⁵ 720.00				720.00
	9/16	9/24	Bulgaria		1,325.86		⁶ 419.16				1,745.02
	9/24	9/25	France		172.41						172.41
Hon. Ben Blaz	9/18	9/24	Bulgaria		1,281.06		⁷ 2,253.00				3,534.06
	9/24	9/25	France		172.41		⁸ 1,842.79				2,015.20
Donna Anderson	9/16	9/24	Bulgaria		1,175.15		⁹ 3,515.83				4,690.98
	9/24	9/25	France		148.90						148.90
Cynthia A. Fletcher	9/16	9/24	Bulgaria		1,149.00		⁹ 3,515.83				4,664.83
	9/24	9/25	France		148.90						148.90
Julie Illsley	9/16	9/24	Bulgaria		1,151.39		⁹ 3,515.83				4,667.22
	9/24	9/25	France		148.90						148.90
Frances Campbell	9/16	9/24	Bulgaria		1,183.56		⁹ 3,515.83				4,699.39
	9/24	9/25	France		148.90						148.90
Martin Slettinger	9/14	9/16	Norway		403.02		⁴ 1,388.00				1,791.02
	9/16	9/24	Bulgaria		1,292.40						1,292.40
Brenda Connolly	9/16	9/24	Bulgaria		1,149.00		⁹ 3,515.83				4,664.83
	9/24	9/25	France		148.90						148.90
Thomas Mahoney	9/19	9/24	Bulgaria		1,044.00						1,044.00
Delegation expenses:											
Official meals					6,549.42						6,549.42
Control rooms					2,847.85						2,847.85
Local transportation							10,022.51				10,022.51
Embassy personnel (overtime—American and FSN)									5,680.24		5,680.24
Miscellaneous									419.66		419.66
Committee total					25,028.81		42,649.27		6,099.90		73,777.98

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.³ Military round trip.⁴ Commercial.⁵ Car rental driver.⁶ Military Bulgaria/France.⁷ Military.

Note.—DOD transportation provided pursuant to 31 USC 22A.

CLAUDE PEPPER, Feb. 6, 1989.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 12 AND NOV. 18, 1988

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Thomas J. Bliley, Jr.	11/12	11/18	Germany		1,206.00						
	11/18	11/22	Hungary		664.00						
Military transportation							2,590.37				4,460.37
Hon. Sherwood L. Boehlert	11/12	11/18	Germany		1,206.00						

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Military transportation.....	11/18	11/22	Hungary.....		664.00		2,590.37				4,460.37
Hon. Jack Brooks.....	11/12	11/18	Germany.....		1,206.00						
	11/18	11/22	Hungary.....		664.00		2,590.37				4,460.37
Military transportation.....	11/12	11/18	Germany.....		1,206.00						
Hon. Nancy Pelosi.....	11/18	11/22	Hungary.....		664.00		2,590.37				4,460.37
Military transportation.....	11/12	11/18	Germany.....		1,206.00						
Hon. Cardiss Collins.....	11/18	11/21	Hungary.....		498.00		1,272.15				
Military transportation.....							2,027.00				
Commercial transportation.....											5,335.15
Mr. Ron Lasch.....	11/12	11/18	Germany.....		1,206.00						
	11/18	11/22	Hungary.....		664.00		2,590.37				4,460.37
Military transportation.....	11/12	11/18	Germany.....		1,206.00						
Ms. Sharon Matys.....	11/18	11/22	Hungary.....		664.00		2,590.37				4,460.37
Military transportation.....											
Committee total.....					12,924.00		18,841.37				32,097.37

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

DANTE B. FASCELL, Dec. 29, 1988.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY AND BRITISH-AMERICAN PARLIAMENTARY GROUP, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1988

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
North Atlantic Assembly delegation expenses, control room costs, and local transportation.....											23,937.95
Expenses for hosting North Atlantic Assembly meetings in the United States.....											14,239.37
British-American Parliamentary Group delegation expenses, control room costs, and local transportation.....											585.92
Administrative expenses.....											585.92
Committee total.....											39,549.91

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

DANTE B. FASCELL.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON BANKING, FINANCE, AND URBAN AFFAIRS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 1989

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Esteban Torres.....	1/6	1/12	Paris, France.....		1,350.00						1,350.00
	1/12	1/15	Stockholm, Sweden.....		750.00						750.00
	1/15	1/18	Budapest, Hungary.....		498.00		³ 4,447.40				4,945.40
Mark Constantine.....	1/9	1/11	Lusaka, Zambia.....		488.25						488.25
	1/12	1/13	Lilongwe, Malawi.....		340.00						340.00
	1/13	1/14	Harare, Zimbabwe.....		131.00						131.00
	1/14	1/15	Lagos, Nigeria.....		135.00		³ 15,386.34				15,521.34
Hon. Norman Shumway.....	2/11	2/12	Kinshasa, Zaire.....		200.00						200.00
	2/12	2/16	Cape Town/Johannesburg, South Africa.....		800.00						800.00
	2/16	2/18	Harare, Zimbabwe.....		400.00						400.00
	2/18	2/19	Lilongwe, Malawi.....		200.00		³ 14,029.90				14,229.90
Hon. David Dreier.....	2/11	2/12	Kinshasa, Zaire.....		200.00						200.00
	2/12	2/15	Cape Town/Johannesburg, South Africa.....		800.00						800.00
	2/15	2/17	Harare, Zimbabwe.....		400.00						400.00
	2/17	2/19	Lilongwe, Malawi.....		200.00		³ 14,029.90				14,229.90
Robert Browne.....	3/19	3/22	Amsterdam, Netherlands.....		504.00		⁴ 851.00				1,355.00
Mark Constantine.....	3/19	3/22	Amsterdam, Netherlands.....		672.00		⁴ 785.00				1,457.00
Hon. Walter Fauntroy.....	3/20	3/22	Amsterdam, Netherlands.....		336.00						1,154.00
Nelle Temple.....	3/18	3/23	Amsterdam, Netherlands.....		840.00						840.00
	3/23	3/25	Paris, France.....		334.00		⁴ 806.00				1,140.00
Committee total.....					9,578.25		51,153.54				60,731.79

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.³ Military.⁴ Commercial.

HENRY B. GONZALEZ, Chairman, Apr. 19, 1989.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 1989

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
John W. Smith	1/3	1/7	Netherlands		462.20		1,086.83				1,549.03
Local transportation							13.29				13.29
Committee total					462.20		1,100.12				1,562.32

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS, Chairman, Apr. 24, 1989.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 1989

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Thomas Wolanin	1/11	1/15	Panama		728.00						728.00
Commercial transportation							907.00				907.00
Kristin Gilbert	1/11	1/15	Panama		728.00						728.00
Commercial transportation							907.00				907.00
Robert Levi	1/11	1/15	Panama		728.00						728.00
Commercial transportation							907.00				907.00
Thomas Wolanin	3/17	3/22	Italy		500.00						500.00
Commercial transportation							1,060.00				1,060.00
Committee total					2,684.00		3,781.00				6,465.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

WILLIAM D. FORD, Chairman, Apr. 4, 1989.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 1989

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Sam Gibbons	1/6	1/12	France	8,100.00	1,350.00						1,350.00
	1/12	1/15	Sweden	4,695.00	750.00						750.00
	1/15	1/18	Hungary	26,488.62	498.00						498.00
Military transportation							4,447.40				4,447.40
Hon. Donald J. Pease	1/6	1/12	France	8,100.00	1,350.00						1,350.00
	1/12	1/15	Sweden	4,695.00	750.00						750.00
	1/15	1/18	Hungary	26,488.62	498.00						498.00
Military transportation							4,447.40				4,447.40
Hon. William Thomas	1/6	1/12	France	8,100.00	1,350.00						1,350.00
	1/12	1/15	Sweden	4,695.00	750.00						750.00
	1/15	1/18	Hungary	26,488.62	498.00						498.00
Military transportation							4,447.40				4,447.40
Hon. William Frenzel	1/6	1/12	France	8,100.00	1,350.00						1,350.00
	1/12	1/15	Sweden	4,695.00	750.00						750.00
	1/15	1/18	Hungary	26,488.62	498.00						498.00
Military transportation							4,447.40				4,447.40
Frank Phifer	1/6	1/12	France	8,100.00	1,350.00	233.00	63.83				1,413.83
	1/12	1/15	Sweden	6,250.00	1,000.00		33.00				1,033.00
Commercial airfare							2,309.00				2,309.00
George Weise	1/7	1/12	France	5,400.00	900.00	233.00	38.83				938.83
	1/12	1/13	Belgium	7,231.00	189.00						189.00
Commercial airfare							2,239.00				2,239.00
Committee total					13,831.00		22,473.26				42,274.26

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

DAN ROSTENKOWSKI, Chairman.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1064. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a copy of the annual report of the Helen Keller National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults [HKNC] for the 1988 program year, pursuant to 29

U.S.C. 1903(b)(2); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1065. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report entitled "Issues in Medicaid Estate Recoveries," pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1396a note; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1066. A letter from the Freedom of Information Officer, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a report on activities under the Freedom of Information Act during the calendar year 1988, pursuant to 5

U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1067. A letter from the Secretary, Postal Rate Commission, transmitting a copy of the Commission's report on its activities under the Government in the Sunshine Act during calendar year 1988, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1068. A letter from the Solicitor, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, transmitting a report on activities under the Freedom of Information Act during the calendar year

1988, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1069. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursements, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1070. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursements, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1071. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursements, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1072. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursements, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1073. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Atlantic Tunas Convention Act of 1975 to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1990, 1991, and 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1110; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1074. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a draft proposed legislation to authorize the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating to collect fees for certain Coast Guard services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1075. A letter from the Special Counsel, U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting the findings and conclusions of the Deputy Secretary of Defense regarding allegations of waste and mismanagement at the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office, Alameda, CA, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 1206(b)(5)(A); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

1076. A letter from the Special Counsel, U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting the findings and conclusions of the Secretary of the Interior regarding allegations of violations of law and regulation and a gross waste of funds at the Bureau of Mines, Washington, DC, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 1206(b)(5)(A); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. FORD of Michigan: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. H.R. 770. A bill to entitle employees to family leave in certain cases involving a birth, an adoption, or a serious health condition and to temporary medical leave in certain cases involving a serious health condition, with adequate protection of the employees' employment and benefit rights, and to establish a commission to study ways of providing salary replacement for employees who take any such

leave; with an amendment (Rept. 101-28, Pt. II). Ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

[Omitted from the Record of April 26, 1989]

By Mr. FAUNTROY:

H.R. 2109. A bill to authorize the appropriation of funds to the District of Columbia for additional officers and members of the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia, to provide for the implementation in the District of Columbia of a community-oriented policing system, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on the District of Columbia and the Judiciary.

[Submitted April 27, 1989]

By Mr. ATKINS (for himself, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. BOUCHER, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. FROST, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, and Mr. STAGGERS):

H.R. 2137. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Education to make grants to assist in the establishment and improvement of programs in elementary and secondary schools in the United States to use volunteers and to establish a national center for leadership in school volunteer and partnership programs; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BROOKS:

H.R. 2138. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act with respect to the application of employer sanctions to longshore work; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DONNELLY (for himself, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. PENNY, Mr. SHARP, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. PORTER, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. WALGREEN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. WHITTAKER, Mr. GORDON, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. GREEN, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. BRYANT, and Mr. ECKART):

H.R. 2139. A bill to provide for the closure and realignment of U.S. military installations outside the United States; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and Rules.

By Mr. SWIFT (for himself, Mr. TAUKE, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. NIELSON of Utah, Mr. BARTON of Texas, and Mr. HYDE):

H.R. 2140. A bill to bring new and innovative consumer services to the American public by allowing the telephone operating companies and their affiliates to provide information services and to manufacture telecommunications equipment and customer premises equipment; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT:

H.R. 2141. A bill to amend part B of title XI of the Social Security Act to provide providers and practitioners with a right to reconsideration of a payment denial by a peer

review organization before the organization notifies the medicare beneficiary of the denial; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HUCKABY (for himself, Mr. PENNY, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. McEWEN, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. FAWELL, and Mr. ROE):

H.R. 2142. A bill to provide for a 2-year Federal budget cycle, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

By Mr. JAMES:

H.R. 2143. A bill to amend section 207 of title 18, United States Code, to prohibit Members of Congress and officers and employees of any branch of the U.S. Government from attempting to influence the U.S. Government or from representing or advising a foreign entity for a proscribed period after such officer or employee leaves Government service, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and House Administration.

By Mr. JONTZ:

H.R. 2144. A bill to improve forest management in urban areas and other communities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LANTOS (for himself, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SMITH of Florida, and Mr. BERREUTER):

H.R. 2145. A bill to prohibit U.S. contributions to the United Nations or any of its affiliated organizations if full membership as a state is granted to any organization or group that does not have the internationally recognized attributes of statehood; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LIPINSKI:

H.R. 2146. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the establishment of, and the deduction of contributions to, education savings accounts and, in order to compensate for the loss in Federal revenues by reason of such accounts, to restrict the deduction for home mortgage interest; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2147. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the establishment of, and the deduction of contributions to, housing savings accounts and, in order to compensate for the loss in Federal revenues by reason of such accounts, to restrict the deduction for home mortgage interest; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LIPINSKI (for himself, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. SAVAGE, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. FROST, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. McDERMOTT, and Mr. FOGLETTA):

H.R. 2148. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit against tax for employers who provide on-site day-care facilities for dependents of their employees, and to restrict the credit for dependent care services to taxpayers with adjusted gross incomes of \$50,000 or less; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MARLENEE:

H.R. 2149. A bill to amend the provisions of the Toxic Substances Control Act relating to asbestos in the Nation's schools by extending for 1 year the deadline for local educational agencies to submit asbestos management plans to State Governors and

to begin implementation of those plans; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. OLIN:

H.R. 2150. A bill to amend the Head Start Act to restore and expand Head Start services to more eligible children; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PACKARD:

H.R. 2151. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to establish a schedule for the installation in certain civil aircraft of the collision avoidance system known as TCAS-II, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. ROE (for himself and Mr. HALL of Texas):

H.R. 2152. A bill to reinvigorate cooperation between the United States and Latin America in science and technology; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. ROE (by request):

H.R. 2153. A bill to authorize appropriations for environmental research, development, and demonstration for fiscal years 1990 and 1991; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. SCHAEFER:

H.R. 2154. A bill to require that total outlays in the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1990 not exceed 103 percent of fiscal year 1989 outlays, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore for individuals the preference for capital gains, and to use the revenue from such restoration to reduce the Federal budget deficit; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Rules.

By Mrs. SCHROEDER:

H.R. 2155. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to increase the productivity of the Government by promoting excellence in Government management and by reducing improper political pressures on career civil servants; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mrs. SNOWE:

H.R. 2156. A bill to prohibit the introduction of a plastic container into interstate commerce that does not contain a marking that identifies the type of plastic resin used to produce the container, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WYDEN:

H.R. 2157. A bill to amend section 924(e)(2) of title 18, United States Code, to define burglary; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska (for himself, Mr. ANDERSON, and Mr. WELDON):

H.R. 2158. A bill to provide better maritime safety for Prince William Sound, AK, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. FASCELL (for himself and Mr. BROOMFIELD) (both by request):

H.R. 2159. A bill to authorize appropriations to carry out the Peace Corps Act for fiscal years 1990 and 1991, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. OBERSTAR:

H. Con. Res. 104. Concurrent resolution congratulating the Council of Europe on the 40th anniversary of its founding; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. ROUKEMA (for herself, Mr. ROE, Mr. CONTE, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr.

FISH, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. GREEN, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. McGRATH, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. COURTER, Mr. RITTER, and Mr. GALLO):

H. Con. Res. 105. Concurrent resolution requiring the establishment of a special joint committee of Congress to coordinate the investigations of the individual committees of Congress into the bombing of Pan American flight number 103; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GRAY:

H. Res. 142. Resolution electing certain Members of the House to certain standing committees; considered and agreed to.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII,

75. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, relative to the report by the Commission on Base Closure and Realignment; to the Committee on Armed Services.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mr. BROWN of California introduced a bill (H.R. 2160) for the relief of David C. Funk; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 496: Mr. JACOBS.
H.R. 567: Mr. JONES of Georgia, Mr. DERRICK, and Mr. OWENS of Utah.
H.R. 586: Mr. PACKARD.
H.R. 600: Mr. DELLUMS.
H.R. 746: Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. MOODY, Mr. CARPER, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. MICHEL, and Mr. PAYNE of Virginia.
H.R. 927: Mrs. LOWEY of New York and Mr. RINALDO.
H.R. 930: Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. SMITH of Vermont, Mr. JONES of Georgia, Mr. MACHTEY, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. PALONE, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, and Mr. FLORIO.
H.R. 1028: Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. HORTON, and Mr. FISH.
H.R. 1134: Mr. VISCOSKY.
H.R. 1170: Mr. SMITH of Vermont, Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois, and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.
H.R. 1190: Mr. SAVAGE.
H.R. 1199: Mr. RAHALL, Mr. WALSH, and Mr. ATKINS.
H.R. 1393: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia and Mr. MINETA.
H.R. 1499: Mr. RHODES, Mr. HERGER, Mr. SAVAGE, and Mr. BOEHLERT.
H.R. 1510: Mr. AKAKA, Mr. ROBINSON, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mrs. BOGGS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. BILBRAY, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. SAVAGE, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. STOKES, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. COYNE, Mr. HOYER, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. CLAY, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. MURPHY, Mr.

WHEAT, Mr. ESPY, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, and Mr. BOEHLERT.

H.R. 1583: Mr. RANGEL, Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. HEFNER, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. BAKER, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. WEBER, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado.

H.R. 1676: Mr. FLORIO and Mr. YATES.

H.R. 1710: Mr. BEREUTER, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. ROE, Mr. McGRATH, Mr. UPTON, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. WOLF, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. GUNDERSON, and Mr. HAMILTON.

H.R. 1931: Mr. ACKERMAN and Mr. BURTON of Indiana.

H.R. 1955: Mr. ROE, Mr. PARKER, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS, and Mr. HORTON.

H.R. 2044: Ms. KAPTUR and Mr. ATKINS.

H.R. 2075: Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. PARKER, Mrs. COLLINS, and Mr. GAYDOS.

H.R. 2098: Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. SUNDQUIST, and Mr. BROWN of Colorado.

H.J. Res. 54: Mr. FAZIO.

H.J. Res. 68: Mr. HANSEN, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. PORTER, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. SHAW, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. PARKER, Mr. GOSS, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. RITTER, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. GREEN, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. McGRATH, Mr. McDADE, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. LOWERY of California, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. JOHNSON, of South Dakota, Mr. HEFLEY, and Mr. SCHUMER.

H.J. Res. 132: Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SMITH of Mississippi, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CLARKE, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. HYDE, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. DELLUMS, Mrs. SAIKI, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. McDADE, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. DERRICK, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. ROSE, and Mr. WOLF.

H.J. Res. 208: Mr. MINETA, Mr. McHUGH, and Mr. HAMILTON.

H.J. Res. 209: Mr. WOLF, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. HORTON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. HUGHES, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. WALSH, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. VOLKMER, Mr. McGRATH, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. HATCHER, and Mr. DARDEN.

H. Con. Res. 1: Mr. TOWNS and Mr. FROST.

H. Con. Res. 3: Mr. KOLTER.

H. Con. Res. 91: Mr. ESPY and Mr. HERGER.

H. Con. Res. 102: Mr. GOSS, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. FASCELL, and Mr. RAVENEL.

H. Res. 41: Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. BLAZ, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. HOPKINS, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. JAMES, Mr. LELAND, Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. NATCHER, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. PARKER, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. DENNY SMITH, Mr. ROBERT F. SMITH, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. YATRON.

H. Res. 120: Mr. MFUME, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. UPTON, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. APPLEGATE, Mr. PANETTA, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. WEISS, Mr. ACKERMAN, and Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois.